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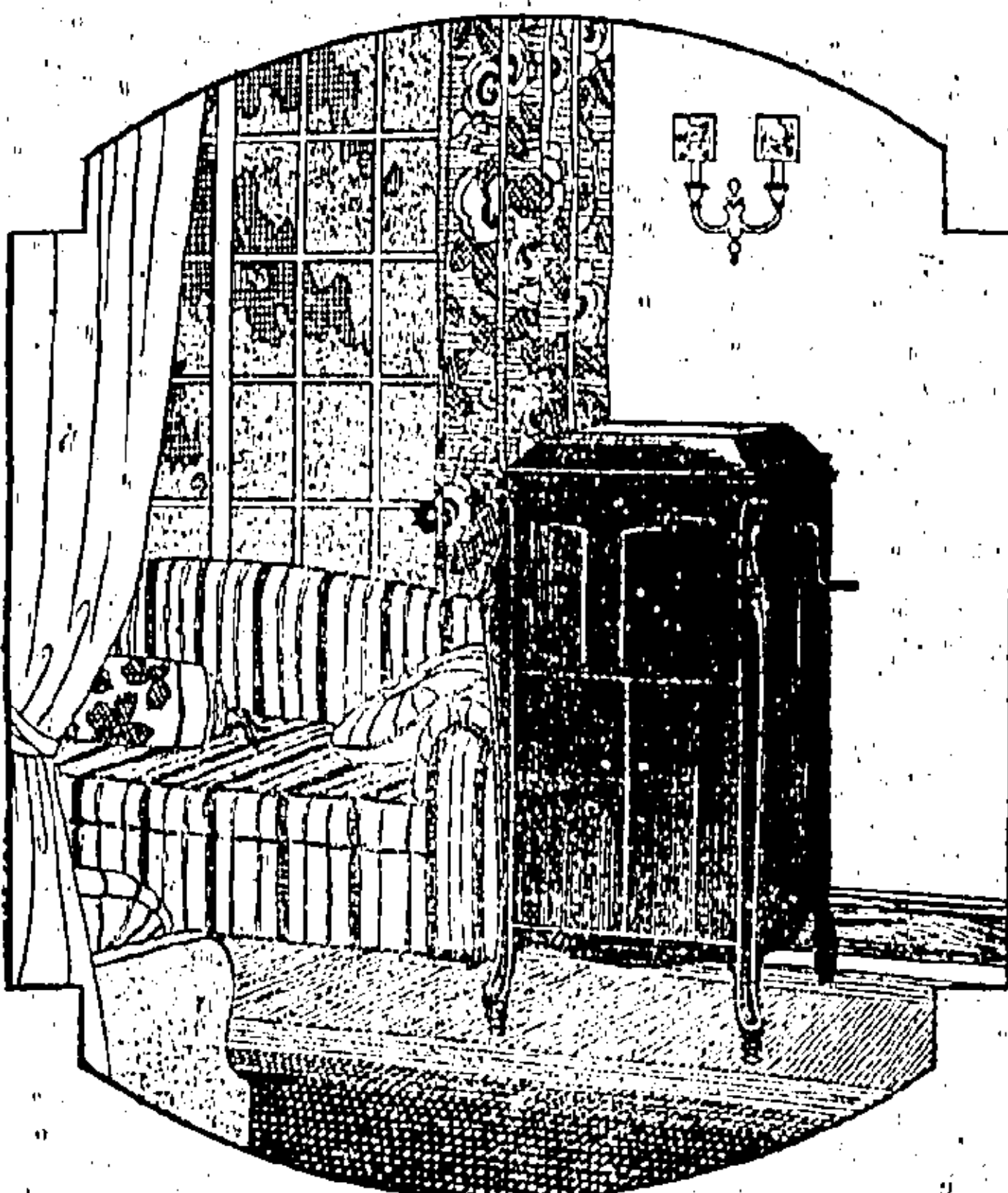
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HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1924.

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LONDON CONFERENCE.

ATTITUDE OF BANKERS.

M. HERRIOT TO CONSULT CABINET.

MR. HUGHES AND PREMIER CONFER.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, July 23.

The plenary Inter-Allied Conference reassembled this afternoon. The delegates included the Canadian, Senator, the Hon. N. A. Belcourt K.C., while the High Commissioners of Australia, Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, and of India, Mr. D. M. Dalal, were present in the capacity of observers. M. Herriot will probably go to Paris to-morrow, returning on Monday.

Sir E. Walton and Sir James Allen, High Commissioners for South Africa and New Zealand respectively, also attended the Conference, which sat for two hours.

Some progress was made, but no new plenary meeting was arranged. It is, however, understood that various committees will sit during the week-end. Several questions will be submitted again to the committees for further consideration.

HUGHES AND MACDONALD.

It appears that U. S. Secretary of State Hughes, who is unofficially visiting England with the American Lawyers' Association, has been in consultation with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and other Conference delegates. He saw M. Herriot to-day at the American Embassy in company with the American Ambassador. M. Herriot is going to Paris to consult his Cabinet regarding the Bankers' attitude.

THE FRENCH ATTITUDE.

A Havas message from Paris states that uneasiness over possible Conference developments is expressed by all newspapers to-day. It is feared that M. Herriot, while determined not to yield France's right to isolated action in the event of German default, may accept a compromise which will simply gild the bitter pill. "Le Petit Parisien" suggests that M. Herriot should not hesitate to sacrifice the forty million loan rather than permit an encroachment on the treaty and upon the sovereignty of France.

CRISIS ANTICIPATED.

In anticipation of a crisis in the Inter-Allied Conference, an unusual crowd of sightseers gathered in Downing Street to-day. The principal Allied delegates were closeted with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. J. H. Thomas in the Cabinet room this morning. The subcommittee mentioned last night, has not completed its labours as was expected and the holding of the plenary Conference will depend upon the result of its labours.

DAWES' PLAN DISCUSSED.

An official communiqué, issued by the Conference, shows that after Mr. MacDonald had made a statement in regard to the representation of the Dominions and India similar to Mr. Thomas' announcement in the House of Commons, a committee of jurists was appointed to report on the question whether putting into operation the Dawes' plan would give rise to questions and if so which would require to be settled by agreement with Germany. Further, what procedure should be adopted in order to arrive at such agreement without in anywise running counter to the Treaty of Versailles.

Consideration of the report of the First Committee was deferred, pending the conclusion of the work of the Second and Third Committees. Sir Robert Kindersley submitted the report of the Third Committee in regard to organisation to be established for putting to proper use the payments by Germany, particularly deliveries in kind. The Committee are of opinion that the Reparations Commissions, existing in the Inter-Allied service are eminently suited for this purpose; therefore, it is unnecessary to appoint a new body. As a result of discussion of terms, Reference to the Third Committee was extended.

LONG CONFERENCES

The Committee of Jurists mentioned in the official communiqué consist of Sir Cecil Hurst, K. C. (Legal Adviser to the Foreign Office) and M. Fromageot. The work of this Committee is regarded as the first step towards getting German representatives to appear before the conference.

Mr. Andrew William Mellon, Secretary of the United States Treasury, had a long conference with Mr. MacDonald to-day. Subsequently, the Premier interviewed the Bankers including Mr. Thomas Lamont, Sir Montagu Norman and Sir Robert Kindersley with regard to the question of the security of investors in the proposed loan to Germany.

A DENIAL.

The report that M. Herriot is going to Paris at the week-end to consult the French Parliament, in regard to negotiations in London, is officially denied.

FLOODS IN INDIA.

MANY FATALITIES.

(Reuter's Service.)

SIMLA, July 23.

It is officially stated that the persistent fall of rain has led to unprecedented floods in the states of Travancore and Cochin. All bridges within fifteen miles of Munnar, near Coimbatore, have been destroyed. There have been 110 fatalities in that area besides many injured. Much damage has been done elsewhere.

TROPICAL DISEASES.

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

(Reuter's American Service.)

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, July 23.

The International Conference on tropical diseases opened here to-day, Sir Leonard Rogers and other British experts were present.

REGRETS FOR CHINA.

POWERS SHOULD TAKE NOTICE.

SOME SOUND ADVICE OFFERED.

TAKE LEAF FROM JAPAN'S BOOK.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, July 23.

At the annual meeting of the China Association, Mr. Landale (the Chairman), regretted the political situation in China had not improved. He expressed the hope that the great Powers concerned would soon turn their attention to China, but the time had not come for any modification of the Treaties under which foreigners resided in China and under which trade was carried on.

FOLLOW JAPAN'S LEAD.

Mr. Landale laid emphasis on a passage in the report of the China Association, declaring that if China wished to modify her present international status, her first duty was to put her house in order; then, following the example of Japan, undergo a long course of preparation, not merely in remodelling her legislation, but in training officials, who could be trusted to have it honestly enforced.

RENEWAL OF LEASES.

Referring to the "unfortunate" position of negotiations for the renewal of Crown leases in certain Treaty Ports, Mr. Landale asserted that the British Government decided as large a sum as possible should be extracted from lot-holders for the renewal of leases, thus greatly hampering the expansion of business.

TRANSPOSAL OF FIGURES.

Referring to the statement in the House of Commons, on July 16, by Mr. F. W. Jowett, First Commissioner of Works, that only 6½ per cent. of the lease-holders opposed the new terms, Mr. Landale said he had telegraphed to Tientsin about the matter.

That morning he had received a reply, stating that Tientsin and Hankow alone represented 60 per cent. of the dissentients.

Apparently Mr. Jowett had transposed the figures, but as he was willing to receive a deputation, he could be asked to explain his statement. Mr. Landale hoped eventually some reasonable terms for the renewal of leases would be offered.

The position with regard to trademarks, was also very unsatisfactory. It was most regrettable that the Chinese Government had not placed the registration of trademarks under the supervision of the Inspector-General of Customs as agreed under the Mackay Treaty.

WIRELESS.

DONALD REPORT ADOPTED.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, July 23.

The Postmaster-General, Mr. Vernon Hartshorn, announced in the House of Commons to-day that Government had decided to adopt the main recommendations of the Donald Wireless Committee. He added that Marconi's meanwhile had submitted proposals in respect to the use of short wave directive stations—so-called beam stations—for communication between Britain, the Dominions and India and definitely had arranged to erect a beam station in Canada to communicate with Britain.

GOVERNMENT TO CO-OPERATE.

Mr. Hartshorn said that Government was prepared to co-operate in the trial of this new system. An agreement would be submitted for approval of the House of Commons in a few days, whereby Marconi, as contractors, would erect a beam station in Britain adapted for communication with Canada and capable of extension to South Africa, India and Australia. The Government would only accept and pay for installations if they fulfilled certain minimum guarantees. Namely the communication rate of a hundred words a minute for following the average number of hours daily throughout the year with Canada; 18 hours with South Africa, 11 hours India; 12 hours Australia; 7 hours communication only would take place in hours of darkness; one or two hours before and after twilight.

[Note: The report of the Imperial Wireless Committee, as telegraphed on February 28 to which reference is made above, will be found on page 4. Ed. "China Mail."]

GLOOMY PICTURE.

TAXATION AND TRADE.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, July 23.

The Finance Bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons after a debate.

Sir Robert Horne drew a gloomy picture of the condition of British Trade owing to the heavy taxation.

Mr. William Graham, replying, admitted that much of the British trade was being conducted under enormous difficulty. He expressed the opinion that Government would do its best to help by proceeding on lines of sound finance and maintaining British credit.

CRICKET.

UNSETTLED WEATHER.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, July 23.

The weather was unsettled, at Sunderland to-day, when the two days' match between Durham and the South Africans was commenced.

It was found impossible to play before lunch, after which the home side were dismissed for 195, towards which Weight scored 43.

The visitors had made 25 runs for the loss of one wicket when stumps were.

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A quantity of Old Wheels and Old Lead.

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THE MEN OF KENT.

SIR IAN HAMILTON'S FINE PRAISE.

General Sir Ian Hamilton, unveiling the Ashford (Kent) War Memorial, said the men and women of Kent held wonderful records for fighting. Their fathers plied their bills and axes, standing up to mail-clad knights so fiercely, standing up naked to meet the mail-clad Norman knights, that William the Conqueror found it convenient to parley with them after his victory at Hastings.

What was that battle fought for? A trick of hiding the bones of a saint under the altar Harold swore upon. An oath that was to have been a scrap of paper made valid by superstition. Again they fought, in that most dreadful battle of Towton, in Yorkshire, when, on Palm Sunday of 1461, the little river called the Cockburn ran crimson. For seven mortal hours those Kentish lads fought in the snowstorm, until, suddenly, the North had to give way to the South. For this, the bloodiest and most desperate battle ever fought, Kent, and turned out the whole of her archers under the notable Captain Robert Horne. And what were they fighting for? They really fought for a symbol—a rose—a red rose.

The men of Kent had always been susceptible to the magical influence of the word "glory," which was so near a relative of that other terrible word "gory." Therefore, though their brains condemned war, their hearts were always very soft towards those warriors who had gone out, as those lads did, to fight for an abstraction—for a scrap of paper—for a red rose. They jeopardised their lives in the high places of the field and lost them there so that we might have respite and happiness. We had not got respite and happiness; the British Legion was still seeking to retrieve it from the ghastly muddle of the peace.

"When the spirit moves you, give a kind thought to this memorial," continued Sir Ian Hamilton. "Cherish it. If you pass it and you are in the mood, take off your hat to it, and I would even suggest a schoolgirl might not be too proud to drop a curtsey to the fallen. 'Tis a pretty gesture, and yet, since women have become so powerful, it is falling into disuse."

In a subsequent speech, the General remarked that he had unveiled a good number of memorials lately, not because he was particularly talented in that direction, but because the other Generals were so infernally lazy.

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For soreness of the muscles after violent exercise and for rheumatic pains, much relief is afforded by massaging the affected parts thoroughly with Chamberlain's Pain Balm. Try it when you have need of such a preparation and see for yourself what an excellent liniment it is. Sold everywhere.

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ODDS AND ENDS.**MAINLY BOSSORS' LOOT.****Baby In Bag.**

The Birmingham City Coroner on June 7 opened the inquest on the body of the infant, Welford Dean Travis, which was found in a kit bag at Birmingham New Street Station, and in connection with which Charles Welford Travis, of 47, Bryanston-street, Marylebone, has been charged at Marylebone with the murder.

Detective Inspector Slattery deposed to visiting a cloak room in consequence of a message from London, and obtaining the bag. The doctors gave evidence that death was due to asphyxia caused by compression, probably manual, on the nose, mouth, larynx and, probably, chest. All the large marks were caused before death.

Pastor's Broken Romance.

The controversy between the Rev. Stickney Grant, pastor of the fashionable Church of the Ascension, New York, and Bishop Manning, over the question of the former's proposed marriage to Mrs. Rita Lydig, has ended in the breaking off of the engagement, according to announcements published in the newspapers. The engagement of the couple was prolonged because of Bishop Manning's persistent refusal to sanction the marriage of a prominent clergyman to a society leader whose second divorce was obtained in Paris on grounds which did not meet with the requirements of the Protestant Episcopal Church for the re-marriage of a divorcee.

Mr. Grant, who is a pronounced Liberal and a Modernist in Church affairs, questioned the Church's authority to prevent his marriage and scoffed at the canonical obstacles that were presented. Mrs. Lydig married Mr. W. D. Stokes when she was 19 years old, divorced him, and married Philip Lydig in 1902. She obtained a second divorce in Paris sixteen years later on the ground of incompatibility. Both of the former husbands are living.

Her Seven Sons.

A very remarkable old lady has just died in her home in Belfast. Mrs. Morrow, the mother of seven artist sons, of whom "E.A." and George of "Punch" fame, and Albert, the poster artist, are best known to Londoners. Norman, whose untimely death was a greater loss to art than was generally realised, for he had more than a touch of genius, was the youngest. All have considerable literary ability and a sense of humour which they inherited. I think, from their mother (says "Gadabout" in the "Daily Chronicle"). She was a handsome old lady who had from husband and sons her due share of admiration. Once, walking along a road in the County Down, she stopped under a tall tree and smiled. "When I was a young girl," she told me, "my husband used to climb to the top of that tree so that he could see me coming along the road one minute the sooner."

Dr. Banting.

The engagement is announced of Dr. P. G. Banting, famous as the discoverer of the insulin treatment for diabetes. His fiancée is Miss Marian Robertson, of Elora, Ontario, and the wedding will take place privately in a short time. Dr. Banting, who has only just entered the thirties, recently headed the list in a poll of Canadian magazine readers to select the ten greatest living Canadians. He is reputed to be the most heavily insured man in the world, policies amounting to over a million sterling having been taken out on his life because of his value to science.

Last year, with Professor Macleod, who was associated with him in the discovery of insulin, he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Medicine, while the Canadian Parliament awarded him an annuity of £1,500 with which to carry on his scientific work.

Lady "Di's" Future.

The American papers said a lot of unkind things about Lady Diana Duff-Cooper while she was in their midst, says a Glasgow writer and no doubt this was due to jealousy, for they were annoyed that a member of the British aristocracy should have displayed such unusual talent when (according to popular idea) all titled folk from the Old Country have no more brains than a tin snuff. But now that she has gone they are more sugary, and are talking of her "undoubted talent." There on good authority that Lady Di has decided seriously to take up theatrical work, and that she is flirting with a contract with a famous impresario, which will mean her subsequent appearance in a costume play to be "done" by a famous author. Well, times are changing—and if a Duke's daughter appears on the stage in "legitimate" it will no doubt be a draw. But we must not forget that a hundred years ago Harriet Mellon, afterwards Duchess of St. Albans, was attracting all London to Drury Lane by her wonderful impersonations of male characters.

Care of the Eyes.

"I look forward to the time when every city and authority in the country will do what Bradford does, and see to it that the eyes of every child born are examined by a competent medical man," said Mr. H. Dixon, in his presidential address at the fourth annual conference of the National Union of the Professional and Industrial Blind of Great Britain and Ireland, opened on June 7 at Anderson's Hotel, Fleet-street.

"They were not going to get very far towards the prevention of the greatest cause of blindness until every man and woman tried to lead a decent life, he added. A resolution was passed to the effect that the Union should urge upon the Board of Education the desirability of providing free education from the primary schools to the Universities for all blind persons who are anxious to obtain the education and are capable of benefiting by it.

**ABOUT YOUR DAUGHTER.**

Points Parents Should Remember.

In their early teens it is common for girls to outgrow their strength, and when the strength is sapped by too rapid growth, anaemia often develops. The first signs may be noticed by picaresque, sleeplessness, irritability, and a craving for sweets, or even starch. Neglected anaemia leads to decline, but if you see that your daughter's blood is enriched, there need be no cause for anxiety. The finest blood enricher ever discovered is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The pure red blood created by these Pills will quickly banish all signs of anaemia.

Read what Miss P. M. Edwards, of 45 Union Place, Colombo, says:—"About three years ago I suffered greatly with anaemia. I was listless and could not sleep or eat properly. The poor state of my health caused my parents considerable anxiety."

"On the urging of my mother I tried Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Almost from the first I noticed an improvement in my health. Presently I could eat and sleep better, vitality returned and I felt a renewed interest in things. I was seventeen then and I think that the taking of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills altered the course of my life. I owe my cure to them."

The pure, rich, red blood made by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is a wonderful asset, not to girls alone but to grown-up men and women also, for it revitalizes debilitated nerves, remedies weak digestion, drives out rheumatism, neutralizes acidities, lumbago, restores the whole system after influenza, typhoid or other weakening illness. Of doctors, or put free. \$1.00 per bottle, 89¢ for 6 bottles, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 King's Road, Shanghai.

Whitehall Crowds.

While the holiday spirit had cleared Whitehall of its workers on June 7, it prompted many thousands to pay a visit to this popular sightseeing centre. Downing-street was one of the greatest attractions, and the police had very much difficulty in restraining sightseers from invading No. 10 itself, the doorkeeper having in anxious time answering innumerable rings from people who wished to be shown over the building.

Most of the Government offices were closed, but a few privileged visitors were shown over some of the Government Departments, which, from every conceivable aspect, were gazed at by passers-by in the streets.

The miniature pageant of changing the Guard at the Horse Guards attracted a large and more excited throng than has assembled for some time, and there were numerous visitors to the House of Parliament and Westminster Abbey. At the Cenotaph a great crowd gathered in silence, and many beautiful floral offerings were placed on the base.

The Trotsky Speech.

"I am instructed to deny authenticity of the speech in the most categorical fashion," The First Secretary of the Soviet Legation in London writes thus in a letter to the "Daily News" with reference to the warlike speech alleged to have been made by Trotsky. The Russian War Commissary, it will be remembered, was said to have declared that Russia would fight for Bessarabia, if need be, because it was the first step towards Constantinople, and because she needed Constantinople and the Straits. The Soviet Government (adds the Legation letter) has repeatedly declared that it repudiates specifically the Tsarist Policy in respect to Constantinople and the Straits. As for Bessarabia, the Soviet Government on several occasions recently has declared that it has no intention whatsoever of attempting a solution of this question by violence, and you may remember that proposed, at the recent Vienna Conference, that a plebiscite should be held. Regarding reports of a Russian concentration on the Rumanian border the Legation asserts that "those who hold this impression have been completely misinformed." It points out that the Rumanian Minister in London has himself denied them.

Marvellous Phonetic Typewriter.

A description which I sent to the "Daily News," last October, writes the Geneva correspondent of that paper, of a phonetic typewriter—that is to say, a machine to produce on paper written copies direct from dictation—excited a great deal of interest, and was quoted all over the world. Several British engineering firms asked to be put in touch with the inventor, but he was already in negotiation with American firms, and just before Christmas he went to New York. The machine, of which the parts had been made by different firms in America, was assembled, and he was able to demonstrate its practical utility, but it proved too complicated. He therefore set to work to simplify it, and succeeded in doing so, and also in interesting some private capitalists in his invention. Now he is back in Switzerland. Expenses in America were prohibitive, but a Berlin firm has been found, willing to construct the model for 25,000 gold marks, and after a short rest the inventor is going to Germany to see it through. The construction of the model will probably take about six months. The alterations have necessitated fresh patent applications, and it is not expected that the patents will be obtained before another three months in Switzerland and six months in the United States.

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A staggeringly dramatic indictment of the loose lives of to-day—with a brilliantly distinguished cast including

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RUBY MILLER, JACKIE BAUNDERS,
VIOLA VALE and other well-known artists.

WORLD THEATRE.

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
TAXICAB CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF CALL.

Issue of 49,000 Shares of the
Nominal Value of \$10 each.
(\$5 paid up)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that the 3rd Call of \$2.50 per
Share on each of the 49,000 shares
allotted on the 19th day of May,
1923, has been made by the Company,
and that such call will be payable to
the Company's Bankers, The
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking
Corporation in Hongkong on or
before the 15th day of August 1924.
The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from the 7th to
14th August 1924, both days
inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. H. ROWE,
Managing Director.

Dated this 19th day of July 1924.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

TICKETS will be issued for
Round Trips during the
months of July to September, from
Hongkong to Foochow (Pagoda
Anchor) and return, calling at
Swatow and Amoy on both the
upward and downward Voyages,
by the Company's new, fast, well
appointed steamer "Hsi Ning" at
the reduced rate of \$30 for the
round Voyage, including Meals
while the steamer is in port.

These Special Tickets will be
available for return only by this
steamer, either by the Voyage for
which it is issued or by her
following sailing from Foochow.

Duration of stay at Foochow 48
hours.

The Trip occupies 8 to 9 days
and the steamer will leave
Hongkong from the Company's
Wharf at 5 p.m. arriving at
daylight on her return (Weather
permitting).

The Company's Steam Launch
will convey passengers from
Pagoda Anchor to Foochow
City, if required.

For further particulars and
dates of sailing—
Apply to—
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO.
General Managers,
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO.-LD.
Hongkong, June 17, 1924.

HONGKONG TRAMWAYS LIMITED.
NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of
seventy five cents per share
has been declared and will be
payable on and after WEDNES-
DAY, the 20th August, when
Dividend Warrants may be
obtained upon application at the
offices of the Company.

The Share Registers of the
Company will be closed from
Wednesday, 6th August, to
Tuesday, 19th August, 1924, both
days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. E. ROBERTS,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1924.

THE HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

MEMBERS are hereby notified that
the lists for next season's sub-
scription griffins will close on the
31st July.
Hongkong, 8th July, 1924.

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for 8 insertions.

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WANTED.—Thoroughly ex-
perienced Chinese Assistant
required for large British firm in
Hongkong. Must be good writer
and quick at figures. Sound
knowledge of English. Apply box
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TO LET.—Ellenbud Villas
Apply E. T. H. Bunje c/o
H. M. H. Nemazee, Prince's
Building.

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FRENCH TUITION

Write to
G. MOUSSON
c/o "China Mail" office.

INTIMATIONS.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of Two
Dollars per share for the six
months ending 30th June 1924 will
be payable on THURSDAY, August
14th on which date Dividend Warrants
may be obtained on application at
the Company's Office, 11 Queen's
Road Central.

The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from FRIDAY
the 1st to WEDNESDAY the 13th
August (both days inclusive), during
which period no transfer of shares
can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors
L. S. GREENHILL,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1924.

NOTICE.

WE have this day admitted
Mr. THOMAS GARNER
PATERSON as a Partner in our Firm.

The business will be carried on as
heretofore under the firm name of
Anderson and Ash.

ANDERSON & ASHE.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1924.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have removed our Hong-
kong Store to our Kowloon
Branch, No. 84 Nathan Road.
Customers are kindly requested to
communicate for their require-
ments at our new address where
accounts will also be received and paid.

CASSUM AHMED & CO.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1924.

TYPHOID FEVER.

OWING to the above mentioned
disease being unusually pre-
valent in the Colony at present the
Public is advised to boil all drinking
Water and Milk before use.

W. W. PEARSE,
M.O.H.
Hongkong, 21st July, 1924.

WING HING

TAILOR

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Specially Selected Woolen
Suitings Just Arrived.

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(Facing Diocesan Girls' School.)
Telephone K 754

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lasts longest, is made to with-
stand the climatic conditions of
semi-tropical countries and
is the Battery that will give
you greatest satisfaction.
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its reputation is world-wide.

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tubes) and "B" are now obtain-
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PRECIOUS STONES

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(British make)

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BROTHERS.

69, Queen's Rd., Ctl.

HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES

Made to order. ROYAL & CO.

No. 1, D'Almeida Street.

WEMBLEY SCENES.

CROWD OF 320,000 BREAKS
ALL RECORDS.

Remarkable scenes were wit-
nessed at the British Empire
Exhibition at Wembley on Mon-
day in mail week. Vast holiday
crowds visited the Exhibition, and
all attendance records went by the
board. It is estimated that at one
period 200,000 people were lined
up in queues awaiting admittance
to the grounds.

It was announced officially that
the attendance reached the huge
figure of 321,232.

So congested were the turnstiles
that the gates had to be thrown
open to ticketholders. Queues
hundreds of yards long waited
good humouredly outside the re-
staurants and every attraction in
the amusement park was besieged.

At night Wembley was seen in
all the brilliance of its carnival
costume. For the great Empire
Carnival many coloured fairy lamps
and other lights illuminated the
lake, with its swiftly moving
lanterns conveying gaily dressed
merrymakers.

The island dance floor was
thronged, and confetti battles filled
up interludes between the dancing.
Miniature orchestras toured the
grounds, and an historical note
was struck by the three thousand
Bristolians in the Bristol pageant,
who took part clad in the gaily
coloured costumes of days of old.

At ten o'clock a maroon was
fired, which was the signal for
everyone to join hands in the great
link of Empire handshakes, which
extended right round the lake, and
included citizens from every corner
of the Empire. The carnival pro-
cession, which marched to the
British Government Pavilion, was
a remarkable sight.

DESERT PROBLEMS.

HASSANEIN BEY'S GREAT
JOURNEY.

THE LOST OASES.

Hassanein Bey, First Secretary
of the Egyptian Legation in Wash-
ington, says a London message of
June 8, has just been presented
with the Founder's gold medal of
the Royal Geographical Society,
the highest honour that can be
awarded for exploration, and the
most coveted by explorers all over
the world. Single-handed, and for
the first time, he crossed the south,
not by the regular caravan route
followed by the Bedouins, but by
an unrequited route which led
to his discovery of two hitherto
unknown oases in the heart of the
desert, the oases of Arkenut and
Ouenat. He also corrected the
position of the district of wells
north of Kufra and of the Kufra
oasis itself. For the last forty
years both have been placed
wrongly on the maps, the first
being a hundred kilometres out
and the second forty.

Two thousand two hundred
miles were covered in the six and
a half months' camel trek. The
journey has been described by
Dr. John Ball, the head of the Desert
Survey of Egypt, as an almost
unique achievement in the annals
of exploration. Hassanein Bey
brought back a complete survey of
the route he followed, and accurate
positions of the oases he discovered
and others which had been placed
wrongly on the maps. He also
has a collection of geological
specimens, a valuable set of photo-
graphs, and a cinematograph film
which will shortly be shown
to the public.

ROCK DRAWINGS.

Hassanein Bey, who has been
staying in London, is leaving for
France to fence for Egypt in the
Olympic Games in Paris. Next
month he goes back to America to
resume his official duties. In an
interview with a representative
of "The Observer," he gave
some impressions of his journey
across the Libyan desert. "The
great thing that struck me," he
said, "is the extraordinary change
that has taken place in the desert.

Only forty-five years ago, when
the intrepid German explorer,
Rohlf, went to Kufra, there were
vast patches of grass in the desert
which are now dry brushwood, and
have been so for the last few years.

"At Ouenat, the second oasis I
discovered, I came across very
interesting rock drawings of
ostriches, giraffes, and other
animals. The absence of the
camel seems remarkable. Now-
adays one cannot reach these
oases from any point except with
a camel, and neither giraffes nor
ostriches can live there now. It
would be interesting to know the
date of the drawings. Was the
camel not known at all to the
inhabitants of these parts of
Africa at the time the drawings
were made, or was the nature of
the desert different from what it
is to-day? Was there more grass,
and were other animals of burden
used?"

"Many of the treks of old routes
in the Western desert of Egypt
point in a direction towards Ouenat,
and it is probable that the route from
Mediterranean coast to Central
Africa in ancient times was
through Ouenat, and not through
Kufra, as it is now. This may
afford a valuable link for archaeo-
logical research.

"The discovery of the oasis is
important, because on account of
water being known to be there,
explorers will have more scope for
their work in that part of the desert,
especially as they have been
located accurately on the map by
astronomical observations. And
incidentally, the presence of these
oases in Egyptian and Soudanese
territory may prove useful for
patrol work. Their inhabitants are
of the black tribes of Tebu and
Goran. Though they live from
day to day on the verge of starva-
tion, they are nevertheless very
happy people.

DIFFICULTIES OF TREK.

"Sandstorms were the great
difficulty at the beginning of the
journey. They are a real danger
if one is going on a trek with r.
landmarks, especially if the gale
is facing one; it is then very
difficult to keep one's bearings
and follow the route.

"The trek from Ouenat to the
hills of Erdi was the most difficult
of the whole journey. At one
time it looked as though the
caravan was to end its progress
here. It was a ten days' trek
without water, and we were caught
by the heat wave, which badly
affected the camels and the men.
The guide was also not sure of the
route, as he had not been there for
several years. However, we man-
aged to pull through.

"Towards the end of the journey,
after getting over the long water-
less treks, accentuated by the
summer heat, we had to cope with
the difficulty of the ground, which
had then become very rocky and
broken. The camels were dead-
beat, and it required great
vigilance on the part of the men
of the caravan to see that none of
them slipped.

"It is often said that the Bedouins
are unnecessarily a fatalist, but no
one can live in the desert doing
long treks—and here I am speaking

MAIL WEEK NEWS.

ITEMS FROM FAR AND
NEAR.

The price of standard grade
flour has been advanced 6d. to 38s.
6d. in London. This makes a
second rise of 6d. in two days.

Dr. Ibrahim Vasil Bey, who for
20 years, had been engaged on
Rougen, ray research work, and
both hands amputated in Con-
stantinople.

The Prime Minister is expected
back in London from his holiday at
his home in Lissiesmouth, Moray-
shire.

The Irish Free State has ap-
pointed Professor Smiddy, of Cork,
Minister Plenipotentiary in the
United States, subject to the
approval of the American Govern-
ment.

The last painting by Richard P.
Bonington, who died in London in
1828, aged 26, was sold at
Christie's for £180. It was a cliff
drawing only 5½ in. by 8½ in.

The Rev. Herman Shandell, for
nearly 50 years a minister at Ram-
sgate Synagogue, who had a won-
derful library of Hebrew literature
and manuscripts, has died suddenly,
aged 77.

Mr. Edward Chitty, president of
the Dover Liberal Association, died
suddenly at his house in Dover.
He was head of a large milling firm
in East Kent until he retired last
year.

To help emigrants stranded in
Britain and Central Europe through
exhaustion of the United States
quota till July 1, a delegation of
the Hebrew Emigration Aid
Society arrived at Southampton.

Motor-cars, in which Lord
Birkenhead and the wife of the
Guekwar of Baroda were riding,
collided in High Street, Watford.
Both were slightly cut by broken
glass, but were able to continue
their journeys.

At a conference between the
employers at the Wembley Exhi-
bition—Amusement Park and repre-
sentatives of the Workers' Union,
an advance of 10s. per week on the
existing minimum scales was
agreed to.

Mr. Leslie Howard, who is 26
and a conductor of the British
National Opera Company, has
been appointed musical director
and conductor of the Capetown
Orchestra, and will leave for South
Africa shortly.

The Conservative Party in the
Lewes division of Sussex will meet
to select their candidate for the
by-election caused by the appoint-
ment of Colonel Campion, the
Conservative member, as Governor
of Western Australia.

An additional week-day air mail
to Holland will start. Letters,
which must reach the G.P.O.,
King Edward Street, E.C.4, before
1.35 p.m., will be delivered without
extra fee, in Rotterdam and
Amsterdam, the same evening.

One hundred Boy Scouts from
New South Wales and Queensland
will reach London for the Imperial
Jamboree at the Wembley Stadium
from August 1 to August 8, and for
the international one at Copen-
hagen later in the month.

Warabhy Beranji Darabette,
45, and his wife were discharged
and Robert George, 34, engineer,
was fined £3 at Willesden on a
charge of stealing a diamond tie-pin
and some cloth panels from 119,
Drayton-road, Harlesden, N.W.

of my own experience and of the
Libyan desert—without being a
fatalist. The desert has a great
charm and fascination, but it can
also be terribly cruel. It is when you
see the camels walking with their
heads drooping from exhaustion
and thirst, when your guide an-
swers your question about the route
with a vague and hopeless "God
knows best," and your map is a
blank, when your water is scarce
and there is no sign of the next
well, when you scan the horizon
and it is the same hazy line be-
tween the sky and the sands,
whatever way you look, it is then
the traveler feels in need of the
help of some Power bigger than
the desert itself to help him out of
his difficulties." Hassanein Bey
is shortly publishing a book of his
journey. It will be the first book
of the desert written in English
by a man of the desert.

THE OLD BAILEY.

WHAT SESSION WOULD BE
LIKE IN FRANCE.

A French Jurist writing in a
home paper says:—
If I met Sir Henry Dickens, K.C.,
in the tube I should not recognise
him again, but I know if I go on
riding in the tube for ever I shall
never meet him. Yet have I stood
on the toe of a French judge (with
mutual apologies) in a train, the
"Landru Special," to be precise,
and I know I am likely to meet
him at any time.

These thoughts crossed my mind
the other day when I sat in the
Common Serjeant's Court at the
Old Bailey, and tried to compare
the different methods of meting
out justice as practised in France
and England. If the Old Bailey
were a French Court there

PREVENT DISEASE!

Disinfect with
Watson's

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germicide and deodorantPrice per pint 70 cts.
" gallon \$3.00A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
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HONGKONG.

Tortoise-Shell Frames For Reading Glasses.



N. LAZARUS.

Hongkong's Only European
Optician.

China Mail.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, July 24, 1924.

THE OLYMPIAD.

Though Reuter has not telegraphed the final placings of the countries engaged in the Olympic Games at Paris, it is to be presumed that they came to a conclusion with the tennis finals. Whatever the points, it is apparent that the United States have come out at the top with Finland next in order, judging from her victories in the track events.

The athletic section of this international event started on July 5 when competitors of all the nations engaged paraded in the stadium at Colombes, and the veteran French athlete, Georges Andre, took the oath of amateurism on behalf of all competitors. Held in London in 1908, Stockholm in 1912, and Antwerp in 1920, the Olympiad had come

to be recognised as the world's great athletic carnival at which the pick of the youth of the nations compete. In field sports and swimming it is especially true to say that the nations meet on a common footing. Continental countries and Japan have entered into a systematic encouragement of athletics with a thoroughness that is bound eventually to command success. Blessed as Britain is with natural athletes, there has been, in the past, a lofty indifference towards improving on hide-bound methods, with the result that Britain has steadily fallen behind in the race for athletic supremacy.

Almost every foreign country, we are told, has its Director of Athletics, usually an old Army or University man of standing, with under him a number of coaches who are responsible for the encouragement of talent in the districts to which they are appointed. No sooner is one Olympiad over than they are preparing for the next, and the chances of some likely looking

youngster in his early teens for the Olympiad after next are weighed up and solemnly discussed. A good many people may deplore this spirit as making too much of a business of what should be a game for its own sake, but it has to be recognised that it is the only thing which makes for success in international contest, and to something of this frame of mind Britain, was at long last coming round. The Amateur Athletic Association, the governing body of athletics in Britain, has been the subject of a good deal of criticism and much pressure was brought to bear to try and engineer a revision of methods. A start has been made. The British Olympic Association was formed, with the Prince of Wales as President, and opened training centres for London at the White City and the Crystal Palace. The provinces also had their centres. Coaches and masseurs were engaged, and though not of the standing or education of those employed abroad it will be interesting to see whether their work has had any effect.

The Northern Counties Athletic Association pocketed its pride and engaged a foreign masseur in Algot Johansson, who has been educating those under him in the true principles of athletic massage, it having been confidently asserted that the average British "rubber-down" did the athlete more harm than good, not having had the training necessary.

It will thus be seen that Britain had left no stone unturned to pave the way for regaining her supremacy. How far she has been successful the final figures will show. After all the number of points she has gained is comparatively a trivial matter. If by some strange chance British athletes had headed the poll, their victory, we feel sure, would have been received with becoming diffidence.

As to the games themselves, they should stand as a triumph of international achievement, a monument of what sport can do towards bringing the nations of the world together. Many consider that sport is overdone, often perhaps it is. In the games just concluded in Paris, it would appear that sport has not been played for sport's sake; Reuter, in a message published yesterday, hints at there being grave doubts as to whether Britain will ever again compete. The "Times" Paris correspondent enumerates sportsmanlike and sometimes disgraceful scenes, of which, he states, the Americans have been the principal victims, although several other nations have cause for complaint. He alludes to the culminating case of the British boxer Mallin, who was allegedly fouled by a French boxer, although the latter received the decision. Thereafter, all English speaking countries, Britain, America, Canada, Australia and South Africa, announced their intention to withdraw en bloc unless the decision was reversed. This was done, but the correspondent declares the fact demonstrated that the Games exacerbate international bitterness instead of soothing them.

The incident certainly indicates that those in charge of this particular section of the Games were incompetent if nothing worse. "The Times," in a leader, endorses the opinion of its Paris correspondent and anticipates that Americans will share the British view and that the death-knell of the Olympics has been sounded.

This makes unpleasant reading after such high hopes had been expressed that the gathering of representatives of so many nations on the field of athletic endeavour would achieve wonders in a world weary of war and war's terrible aftermath. It is to be hoped some way out will be found in order that the world's greatest athletic gathering shall not be deprived of the Anglo-Saxon element, whose achievements in the world of sport have been gained through playing the game for the game's sake, and whose more sober out-

look on sport generally may be depended upon to balance the excitable Latin temperament, which probably is chiefly to blame for the regrettable incidents in Paris.

A Useful Monthly.

The "Chinese Economic Monthly" for July has reached us and provides much useful economic, commercial and industrial information relating to the Republic of China. It is issued by the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information at Peking and costs \$5 a year. An informative article on the Peking Octroi has pride of place in the current issue and is of especial interest in that, the explanatory tables reflect the parlous state of Peking's finances. The Octroi authorities, it appears, have been instructed by the Ministry of Finance to furnish approximately \$470,000 each month out of a revenue that was \$168,016 in February last year—the worst month—and only reached \$297,818 in October when the apex was touched. General Feng Yu-hsiang's troops, who are guarding the capital, have to be provided with \$100,000 and educational charges amount to \$60,000 monthly which absorbed \$1,920,000 last year out of a revenue of \$2,730,461. The expenses of running the Octroi department amounted to \$360,000, leaving a balance of \$50,461 which, presumably was more than the Ministry of Finance expected since the revenue exceeded the official estimate by \$700,000 odd! China's trade in eggs in various stages is comprehensively dealt with, the returns for 1922 showing that 85,000,000 fresh and preserved were purchased by Hongkong, which was the Republic's third best customer. An illustrated article on tussah culture deals in interesting fashion with the care of the wild Asiatic silkworm from the initial to the final stage. An article on the Whangpoo Conservancy Board (with supplementary charts) and a review of the activities of the Model Factory of Kiangwan complete a most useful little publication.

Child Labour.

Having already tackled its child labour problem, Hongkong will be interested to learn how Shanghai has fared in the same direction. A special edition of the "Municipal Gazette" has been published containing a full report of the Child Labour Commission which was appointed by the Shanghai Municipal Council to consider the question and to make recommendations to the Council as to what regulations should be applied to child labour in the factories. The facts and observations have been clearly and carefully tabulated under their different headings and include domestic shops, home industries, laundries, building trades, mills, factories, cotton mills, silk filatures, match factories, printing, engineering and shipbuilding works, etc., etc., giving some very interesting details of the conditions under which the children work in these various industries. The commission finds that night work for young children is such a serious evil that it is of opinion that this question should, in any event, be further considered by the Council at the end of four years, fearing that it is impracticable to immediately prohibit night work for children within the settlement while there is no limitation outside. The Commission recommends that the Council should forthwith seek power to make and enforce regulations prohibiting the employment in factories and industrial undertakings of children under ten years of age, rising to twelve years within four years from the date when the regulations come into force. The Commission sees no reason why it should not be the legal duty of every employer to see that the children employed by him are not exposed to danger from machinery, etc. Any regulations should provide for the imposition not only of substantial fines but also, in case of repeated wilful offences, for punishment by imprisonment. The Council should provide an adequate staff of trained men and women for carrying out the duties of inspection under the regulations. The second part of the report deals with the difficulties in the way of regulation of child labour in the foreign Settlement, and after enumerating these the Commission observes it desires to put on record that its recommendations are to be considered as conditioned by these factors, and that, in its opinion, the standard to be aimed at and to be adopted at the earliest practicable moment is that set up by the Washington Conference.

THE SLEUTH. said the detective, as he presented himself at the door of the music academy, "but I hope you will give me what information you have, and not make any fuss."

"What do you mean?" was the indignant inquiry.

"I don't understand."

"Why, you see, we got a tip from the house next door that somebody here was murdering Wagner, and the chief sent me down to work up the case."

Current Comment.

(Too Much Light.)

Practically every business man holding a responsible position in Shanghai has a desk, and generally, in close vicinity to that desk, sits the N. C. "Daily News," is a chair for the convenience of those who come to see him on business, or for the accommodation of his wife or friends if he is in one of those positions where a man's friends and his marital appendage or appendages may visit him at the office without incurring the heavy wrath of the talpa or department head. The man occupying the desk usually ensures that, if it is anywhere near a window, his seat is so placed that he is spared the annoyance of direct light in his eyes; but in many cases no consideration at all appears to be made for the optical welfare

A FREE TRIP. Those who have not yet made the trip by railway across Canada and those, anxious to revisit familiar scenes without any outlay beyond time, should obtain a copy of the latest illustrated hand book issued by the Canadian National Railways. With this book on one's knee and the use of a little imagination, one can make the trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific and thoroughly enjoy the gifts which a beneficent Nature has bestowed upon part of the North American continent.

A wonderful collection of furs and fur machinery, said to be worth more than \$600,000, is displayed at the Fur Trade Exhibition, which was opened at the Holland Park Hall, Holland Park-avenue, W. There are several freak furs. One is a Canadian bear coloured in the almost unknown shade of pale coffee; a wolf's skin, which in the ordinary way would fetch only a pound or two, was valued at £40 on account of its silver and brown markings. The making-up of furs is a lengthy process. Thirty miles of cotton went to the stitching of a lovely skunk coat. Beige-coloured furs and many varieties incorporating striped effects are to be most fashionable next winter. All through the summer, however, women will wear the short necktie, of marten, sable, or fish, which is now a practically indispensable part of the toilette.

THE WAY UP. Thirty per cent. of the Negro physicians in the United States were once Pullman porters, and a considerable proportion of the porters now in service are studying for the professions. The Pullman Company endeavours to obtain a high class of employees as porters, and every summer employs 3,000 to 4,000 additional men, all coloured, most of whom are students in colleges and secondary schools.

Dr. Russell H. Conwell, the 6,150 TIMES, president of Temple University, Philadelphia, recently delivered his famous lecture, "Acres of Diamonds," for the 6,150th time, and announced that he had decided to retire from the lecturing platform. He is 82 years of age, and the strain of the many institutions he conducts is proving too much for him. For 54 years he has been lecturing, and the proceeds of his lectures have amounted to the enormous sum of twelve million dollars, every cent of which he has given away in providing scholarships in the Temple University for 3,400 men and women students.

Lord Leverhulme, the soap baron who was touring Australia recently has a fund of humour, which he draws upon to illuminate his remarks. Speaking on the subject of co-partnership to the employees of Lever Bros. at St. Augustine's Hall, Petone, he caused much amusement by saying that he was like a third-class passenger on a coach. He was in New Zealand, and booked a seat on a coach travelling in the back country. On reaching the coach he found that all the best seats had been taken. He did not know where his first-class ticket came in. When they got to the foot of the first hill he found out what it meant. The conductor got out and shouted, "First-class passengers, keep your seats, second-class passengers get out and walk; third-class passengers get out and push." (Laughter.) "I am a third-class passenger in the firm, and am very glad to push, and do all the work I can," added Lord Leverhulme.

"Excuse me," said the detective, as he presented himself at the door of the music academy, "but I hope you will give me what information you have, and not make any fuss."

"What do you mean?" was the indignant inquiry.

"I don't understand."

"Why, you see, we got a tip from the house next door that somebody here was murdering Wagner, and the chief sent me down to work up the case."

Current Comment.

(Too Much Light.)

Practically every business man holding a responsible position in Shanghai has a desk, and generally, in close vicinity to that desk, sits the N. C. "Daily News," is a chair for the convenience of those who come to see him on business, or for the accommodation of his wife or friends if he is in one of those positions where a man's friends and his marital appendage or appendages may visit him at the office without incurring the heavy wrath of the talpa or department head. The man occupying the desk usually ensures that, if it is anywhere near a window, his seat is so placed that he is spared the annoyance of direct light in his eyes; but in many cases no consideration at all appears to be made for the optical welfare

of his business callers, wife or friends, as the case may be, and they are debarred, by reason of a glaring reflection from sky or street, that clear view of his own countenance that he has of theirs. Admitting that that is an advantage in a lot of cases, and that often it is decidedly an advantage to get the full benefit of the light—as for instance when an enthusiastic broker is trying to bring a wavering client to believe in his (the broker's) powers of intuition and is for that reason anxious to note psychological signs and informative changes of expression,—a lengthy subsection to a penetrating glare of unfiltered light is apt to get on one's nerves and to introduce unnecessary irritation into an interview which might otherwise be pleasant and profitable.

To-day's Poem.

(The Wish.)
Hoc est summum mei, caputque voti.
A little house, a quiet wife,
Sufficient food to nourish life,
Most perfect health, and free from harm,
Convenient cloths to keep me warm,
The liberty of foot, and mind.
And grace the ways of God to find.
This is the summe of my desire,
Until I come unto heavens quire.
—Rowland Watkyns (1662)

WEATHER CALENDAR.

JULY 24.
1763. It has rained perpetually till to-day, and made us experience the rich soil of Northamptonshire, which is a clay-pudding stuck full of villages.
—Walpole.

GOOD NATURE.

Good nature is more agreeable in conversation than wit, and gives a certain air to the countenance, which is more amiable than beauty.
—Addison.

SHADOWS BEFORE.

Coming Events Advertised In The Mail.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

July 24.—Coronet Theatre; "Robin Hood."
July 24.—The Star Theatre; "Burglar by Proxy."
July 24.—World Theatre; "Alimony."
July 24.—Queen's Theatre; "Poisoned Paradise."
PUBLIC AUCTIONS.
July 25.—Lammert Bros., at the Kowloon-Canton Workshops, Hinghom, one locomotive, etc., noon.
July 26.—Lammert Bros., at their Sales Room, toilet articles, Thermo bottles, etc., etc., 11 a.m.
July 29.—Lammert Bros., at their Sales Room, postage stamps, 5.15 p.m.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

September 16.—Extraordinary general meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, Pedder Street, noon.
October 3.—Second meeting of the China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office, Pedder Street, noon.
October 18.—Extraordinary General Meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at the Registered Office of the Company, 20 Des Voeux Road, Central, noon.
October 20.—Third meeting of The China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., at Co.'s Office, Pedder Street, noon.
November 5.—Further extraordinary meeting of Douglas S.S. Co., Ltd., at 20 Des Voeux Road Central, noon.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL PAVLOV.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

General P. A. Pavlov, a Russian Red Army officer in the service of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, was drowned in Sheklung, east of Canton, on July 18. A public funeral with full military honours was held by special order of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. The service on the East Parade Ground was attended by heads of Dr. Sun's government departments, representatives of the Kuomintang Political Party, the student body from the Whampoa Military Academy in which the late general was an instructor, and details from the Police, Cantonese, Yunnanese, Kwangsi-ites, Hunanese, Honanese, Gendarmes, and other military units in Canton. The band of the Cantonese Army was also in attendance.

WIRELESS.

THE DONALD REPORT.

The Donald report on wireless, referred to in to-day's cables, read as follows, according to a London telegram of February 28:—

The report of the Imperial Wireless Committee recommends that the Post Office should own and operate all the Empire wireless stations in Britain, alternatively an exception should be made in the case of Canada and the existing competition between the Post Office and Anglo-Canadian wireless should be continued subject to safeguarding the public interests in any licence granted the Anglo-Canadian service.

In any licence granted to a private company, the State must reserve the right to take possession or exercise control of the stations in any emergency. The Leamfield station should be enlarged. The new high-power station now being built at Rugby should be extended to a sixteen mast station. A second new station of similar capacity should be erected without delay. Each high-power station should have a world range, and be equipped with the latest apparatus.

The Post Office should establish an improved business organisation. The present terminal wireless station at Cairo should be removed from the Empire system as soon as the requirements of the Admiralty be met by other stations, and the proposed new high power stations in India, South Africa and Australia be operating.

An expert wireless telegraph commission should be requested to report on the extent and cost of a wireless system for the Colonies, to complete the Empire network of wireless communications.

Private enterprise should be given facilities to develop wireless communication outside the Empire, subject to the case of the Anglo-Continental services to the payment of royalties or otherwise, in view of the competition between wireless and State-owned cables. There should be free competition in foreign wireless, subject to the State reserving the right to expropriate, or take possession or assume control in the case of a national emergency.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

With effect from August 1, the designation of the Hongkong-Singapore R. G. A. will be the Hongkong-Singapore Brigade, R.A.

A Tokyo message from Tokotan Bay says that Squadron Leader MacLaren departed at 7.40 yesterday morning for Murakami Bay.

Command Orders notify that as the analysis of drinking water shows some degrees of contamination, all water for drinking purposes must be boiled before use.

A Board of Officers is to meet to-morrow to consider and report upon the fitness of the Single Officers' Quarters, Stockwell Villas, Kowloon, for further occupation.

As the result of a quarrel which occurred on Tuesday between two boys, one of them now lies in the Government Civil Hospital with injuries to his back, inflicted by a teapot. The other boy is detained for correction.

Mrs. H. Lechmere Clift will conduct the Bible Study Circle at the Helena May Institute to-morrow, Friday July 25, at 10.30 a.m. Subject:—"Missionary Work in Nanning." A cordial welcome is extended to all women.—Addit.

Chain Din, an Indian, late chauffeur to Mr. John Arnold, was formally charged at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon, with the murder of his wife on May 27. The Magistrate (Mr. R. E. Lindell) remanded the accused until August 1.

Arising out of a recent fatal accident, in which motor car 1056 crashed into a bridge on the Deep Water Bay Road and toppled into the sea, Li Cheung, a licensed chauffeur, was charged at the Central Magistracy yesterday afternoon with manslaughter. One of the occupants of the car was killed outright, and another succumbed at the Government Civil Hospital some days later. After hearing some of the evidence for the prosecution, the Magistrate adjourned the case until Tuesday afternoon.

The largest number of men ever tried at one time by the U. S. Army will face a general court martial at Ft. McKinley, P.I., to-morrow, when more than 200 Philippine Scout soldiers who refused to do duty will be tried en masse. Ringladers will be tried by another court. The plan has been adopted to save work and expense by the army. Were the strikers to be tried separately, it would require more than six months work and an enormous amount of expense which will be eliminated by the one trial plan.

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CHAMPAGNE
NOW OBTAINABLE AT HOTELS, STORES, ETC.
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PROGRESS OF CHINA. INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL CHANGES.

According to latest Home papers, Sir Robert Ho Tung, of Hongkong, was the guest of honour at the fourth monthly luncheon of the Overseas League at the Criterion Restaurant. Sir Ernest Birch, chairman of the Council of the League, presided, and was supported by a number of members representative of the business and social life of Hongkong.

Proposing their guest's health, the chairman observed that, from an experience extending over a quarter of a century, he had found that the Chinese were industrious, trustworthy, and possessed in a remarkable degree of the capacity for adapting themselves to their surroundings.

Acknowledging the compliment, Sir Robert Ho Tung said that under the British flag, his countrymen, reposed in the confident assurance that they could follow their lawful callings in peace and prosperity. The British had been the first to enter into political and commercial relations with China, and for many years Great Britain had held the foremost place in the import and export trade of that country, which owed a great debt of gratitude to her genius in connection with the organisation of that splendid service, the Chinese Maritime Customs. (Hear, hear.) To-day, he continued, China was passing through a great crisis. Her people were awakening from their long sleep, and were now engaged in adapting their ancient civilisation to modern conditions, commercially, industrially, socially, and politically. The country had been changing very rapidly—perhaps too rapidly, in the opinion of some—during the last ten or twelve years. There had sprung up large cotton mills, flour mills, electricity works, and "sky-scraping" buildings, all of which formed a remarkable contrast to the conditions of old China. Women were enjoying a greater measure of freedom and education was being extended.

Regarding the political situation in China, Sir Robert said it was not very encouraging. Personal ambitions were tending to hinder the establishment of good order, which was absolutely necessary for the welfare of the country and its people. He had travelled many thousands of miles in an endeavour to secure peaceful conditions, and had interviewed military leaders with a view to getting a round table conference. He had met with a measure of success, and intended to persevere along the same path on his return.

Among those present at the luncheon were:—Lady Ho Tung, Miss Mary Ho Tung, Sir James Stewart and Lady Lockhart, Mr. Evelyn Wrench (Secretary of the League), Miss Hartshorn, the Hon. A. H. Ashbolt and Mrs. Ashbolt, Mr. T. H. Whitehead, Mr. and Mrs. William C. Noxon, Dr. W. T. Chen (Secretary, Chinese Legation), Mr. and Mrs. J. Howard, Mr. Percy Colman, Admiral Sir Fremantle, and Mr. S. H. Noxon.

KELLET LODGE.

PROPERTY WITHDRAWN.

Yesterday afternoon, Kellet Lodge, No. 180 The Peak, which was to be sold under the instructions of the executor of the will of the late Hon. Mr. Arthur Rylands Lowe, was put up for auction by Messrs. Lammer Bros.

The property is held on a lease which has 38 years to run, with a Crown rent of \$200 per annum, the area being 68,822 square feet and the rateable value \$2,400. Vacant possession went with completion of sale.

There was a very sparse attendance when bidding opened at \$50,000 by Mr. Lammer. No advance on this price was made, and the property was accordingly withdrawn.

Hot Weather Diseases

Disorders of the bowels are extremely dangerous, particularly during the hot weather of the summer months, and in order to protect yourself and family against a sudden attack, get a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy. It can be depended upon for sale every where.

POSSIBLY RUMOUR.

LATEST CANTON COINAGE SCHEME.

MAKING SIX DOLLARS.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Commenting on a report from Shanghai that a shipment of \$6,000,000 in silver dollars is coming to Canton for re-coining into silver dollars bearing the stamp of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, a Chinese merchant well-known in Canton and Hongkong says that he does not believe the Canton régime will repeat what they did with the local 20-cent pieces. He is confident that the followers of Dr. Sun were sincere when they determined to honour their leader on a series of commemorative coins. Reports from sources friendly to Dr. Sun say that the dollar coinage will follow the same procedure of the 20-cent coins, the first few ones being good enough to pass the analyst as to their fineness. With the silver dollars, however, Dr. Sun's opponents fear that an attempt will be made to issue more paper money with the new dollars as security. The new dollars, not intended for circulation to any extent, will be used to secure paper money which, like that of the defunct Provincial Bank of Kwangtung, will be issued without regard to the loss of the people. The opponents to Dr. Sun, ready to condemn anything and everything, his followers may propose, cannot always be trusted, but their opposition to Dr. Sun's using the currency system to raise war funds, to substitute bad coins for good, and to issue paper money without security, has won a share of public approval. During 1920 to 1922, Dr. Sun's régime in Canton, through Mr. Cheng Tien-fow and Mr. Yung Hin-lun, the managing-director and the accountant respectively of the Provincial Bank of Kwangtung, issued millions worth of dollars in banknotes, nominally with but actually without security. Not all the notes issued were registered and accounted for, thus allowing the principal officers of the institution and those in the plot to enrich themselves. Dr. Sun later repudiated the banknotes altogether, and they are now worth less than 15 per cent of their face value in Canton. To appease the people, Dr. Sun finally ordered Mr. Cheng's arrest and trial, in which the one-time managing-director was found guilty and sentenced to death. The death sentence was not carried out, as Dr. Sun Yat-sen granted a pardon. It was generally felt at the time that it would be unjust to put Mr. Cheng to death, as he was only one of the many who had benefited by this scheme. While the opposition to Dr. Sun's proposal to issue new coins in dollars may be political and more or less malicious in order to hurt his cause, past experience in this line certainly justifies reasonable doubt in the good faith of the Canton régime, is the belief among Cantonese interested in the affairs of their province.

RUBBER INDUSTRY.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 23. Sir Eric Geddes, in a speech to a representative gathering of all branches of the rubber industry at a dinner in connection with the Empire Exhibition, dwelt on the great increase in the use of rubber. He pointed out that the United States consumption was over six pounds per head, and the United Kingdom one pound per head. America was the greatest consumer of the plantation owner, and therefore, the grower must serve the customer faithfully and well, and must co-operate with him in promoting the development of the industry. Different views were held regarding rubber restriction in different parts of the world, but the maintenance of a steady supply was essential to the industry as a whole.

ROXOR
LAXATIVE
ADVERTISING AND
SPECIALITY

CHEUNG CHAU NOTES.

THE NEW HALL.

APPEAL FOR BOOKS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

For the benefit of those who are interested in our Assembly Hall and who were not present at the opening and have not seen the building, a short description thereof might not be amiss.

The main portion of the building is of grey granite cement painted, a few of the divisional walls are of brick. The major portion of the roof is of double tile close set, supported by hardwood beams and rafters stained dark brown. At either end, the roof covering the platform and ante-rooms is of reinforced concrete on substantial beams of the same material.

Opening onto the platform (of polished hardwood) are two small rooms which will serve as library and vestry or for Sunday school classes. In the front is a concrete roofed porch, and before entering the main hall is four small cloak rooms. The floor of these and of the main hall is laid with brown black-cornered tiles. The hall from the edge of the platform to the ante-room is forty feet in length and excluding the porch and small recess at the back of the platform the outside measurements are sixty by thirty feet.

The seats are of polished teak, cane-seated and backed; to accommodate twelve persons in each row, leaving two aisles, the centre unit containing six seats. The hall could hold, with extra seats about two hundred. It is well lit and ventilated by eight double windows protected in stormy weather by strong shutters. The acoustic properties of the building are excellent.

Included in the furnishing are three platform chairs, table and reading stand. Also a book case in which the nucleus of a small lending library is kept. If any friends have suitable books for which they have no further use, the Association would welcome these and if a note were sent to the secretary these books could be collected.

We are still in need of a few more fixtures, these no doubt will be added in due time, the total cost of the Hall and furnishing to date is about \$7,500. To-day we welcome some old friends and next week there will be a fresh contingent of visitors, many of those now in residence will give place to the new comers.

Among the visitors are Mr. C. A. Fraser, District Officer South, and Miss Fraser.

MONGKOK QUARREL.

INTERFERENCE WITH POLICE.

FINE FOR ASSAULT.

An employee of the (Chak) Tai-shing Tin-ping Yarn, Mongkok, was fined the nominal sum of \$1 when the case against him and a woman of assaulting and obstructing the police in the execution of their duty came before the Yau-mat Court again yesterday. When the case was previously heard, entirely different stories were told by the two Wei-hai-wei constables (who were alleged to have been assaulted) and the defendants and the case was remanded for the Magistrate to visit the spot where the disturbance had occurred.

Mr. R. E. A. Webster appeared to defend the man and woman who gave further evidence yesterday. The man said the trouble had arisen outside the tin-ping yard office over a hawk with whom one of the constables was having a quarrel. A crowd had collected and as there was so much noise while witness was trying to talk on the telephone he left the office and called to the constable to stop the uproar and take the hawk to the police station. The constable then hit him with his truncheon. Witness did not strike the constable.

The woman defendant was supposed to have attacked the constable with a shovel but she said that he had knocked her over as he rushed to get at the other defendant. She denied that she had struck him.

Another constable who came on the scene in response to the whistle of his comrade stated that the male defendant had struck him. The Magistrate, in fining the male defendant \$1, said that he should not have interfered. The woman was discharged.

OPIUM POSSESSION.

\$2,000 FINE.

Acquitted at the Criminal Sessions on a charge of being in possession of counterfeit Indo-Chinese notes, Yee Ping-ku who had already been found guilty on a charge of opium possession, (and whose case was deferred until after the Sessions) came before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy this morning. He was fined \$2,000 or must undergo nine months' hard labour. The amount of opium concerned was 21 taels.

ATHLETICS.

COLONIAL VICTORY.

Queen's Club Surprise.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 23. At the Queen's Club to-day, the representatives of the Dominions defeated the Achilles Club men by 35 points to 31.

There was a sensational opening in the first event (100 yards) when the Olympic champion, Abraham, of the Achilles Club, could only finish third to Porritt (New Zealand) and Coffee (Canada). The time was 10secs. Other results were:—

Long Jump.
1.—Atkinson (S. Africa) 23ft. 5 1/2 in.
2.—Abrahams (Achilles) 22ft. 10 in.
3.—Möhner (Australia) 21ft. 6 1/4 in.

Half Mile.
1.—Lowe (Achilles) 4:15.0
2.—Harris (Canada) 4:15.0
3.—Watts (Achilles) 4:15.0

Won by 4 yards in 1m. 58 1/2 secs.
120 Yards Hurdles.
1.—Atkinson (S. Africa) 1:45.0
2.—Partridge (Achilles) 1:45.0
3.—Lord Burghley (Achilles) 1:45.0

Won by half a yard. Time 16 1/2 secs.
Pole Jump.
1.—Francis (Canada) 12ft. 6 in.
2.—Pickard (Canada) 12ft. 0 in.
3.—Campbell (Achilles) 11ft. 0 in.

High Jump.
1.—Roberts (S. Africa) 5ft. 6 in.
2.—Sutherland (S. Africa) 5ft. 6 in.
1.—De Willis (Achilles) 5ft. 6 in.
1.—Dickinson (Achilles) 5ft. 6 in.

All four competitors tied at 5ft. 9 1/4 in.

Two Miles.
1.—Richardson (S. Africa) 24:00.0
2.—Bryant (Achilles) 24:00.0
3.—Montague (Achilles) 24:00.0
Won by 6 yards. Time 10m. 45 1/2 secs.

Quarter Mile.
1.—Stevenson (Achilles) 4:15.0
2.—Renwick (Achilles) 4:15.0
3.—Christie (Canada) 4:15.0
Won by 4 yards. Time 50 1/2 secs.

One Mile.
1.—Stallard (Achilles) 10:00.0
2.—Baker (Achilles) 10:00.0
3.—Barnes (Canada) 10:00.0
Won by 3 yards. Time 4min. 37 1/2 secs.

220 Yards.
1.—Kinsman (S. Africa) 3:15.0
2.—Porritt (New Zealand) 3:15.0
3.—Butler (Achilles) 3:15.0
Won by 4 yards. Time 22 1/2 secs.

220 Yards Hurdles.
1.—Atkinson (S. Africa) 1:45.0
2.—Lord Burghley (Achilles) 1:45.0
3.—Dickinson (Achilles) 1:45.0
Won by 15 yards. Time 25secs.

The final event was a relay race of one mile. This was won by the Achilles by 50 yards. Time 3min. 38secs.

L.ZIABR

AIRMEN AT SANTOS.

SHIP IN DANGER.

(Reuter's American Service.)

MONTE VIDEO, July 23. The Captain of the Greek steamer "Andrios," on arrival, reported that he had been unable to finish unloading his vessel at Santos owing to rebel airmen bombarding the dreadnought "Minas Geraes."

The "Andrios" was obliged to leave port owing to the danger of bombs hitting the ship.

CHINA CONSORTIUM.

STATEMENT IN COMMONS.

(Reuter's Service.)

LONDON, July 23. In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Somerville, Mr. A. Ponsonby said that the Government had approved of the recommendation of the advisory council of the China Consortium in favour of a renewal in perpetuity subject to the right of any group to withdraw at twelve months' notice. He said that he had reason to believe that the recommendation would be approved by the groups.

U. S. INTERESTED.

OLYMPIC DISCUSSION.

(Reuter's American Service.)

NEW YORK, July 23. There is much interest here in the discussion in the London Press over the question of suppressing the Olympic games. The "New York World" says the only answer to the crowd at Colombes is continued participation with unaltered equanimity. The "Times" says it would be lamentable if the Games had to be given up. There is no necessity to do so, owing to a few squabbles.

CHARGE WITHDRAWN.

LACK OF EVIDENCE.

BIG ARMS CASE.

The Crown case against several men charged with being responsible for importing into the Colony a large quantity of arms and ammunition collapsed in rather a surprising manner this morning at the Central Magistracy.

Mr. C. G. Perdue, Assistant Director of Criminal Intelligence, said that the Crown Solicitor considered that there was not sufficient evidence to carry on the prosecution and the defendants were therefore discharged.

Several adjournments had previously been granted the Crown in order that they might continue their investigations of certain documents which it was thought contained incriminating evidence, it having been stated that the men were part of a group who were responsible for importing arms on the "Polymethus" the "Aachen," "Amur Maru," and the "Alps Maru."

One of the men who failed to appear at a previous hearing and whose \$7,500 bail was exonerated will no doubt regret his action now that the others have been discharged.

CANTON STRIKER.

OFFERING "TEA MONEY."

A man, who described himself as a servant striker from Canton was fined \$30 with the option of a week's hard labour at the Kowloon Magistracy this morning for offering a bribe of \$1 to a Chinese constable.

The constable said that he was on duty yesterday at the Shum-shing ferry wharf when the defendant came alongside in a sampan. He had some baskets with him which witness told him he wanted to search. Defendant told him that he ought not to open them as they belonged to a Chinese official. Witness took no notice and had opened one when the man offered him \$1 not to open any more, stating that he could use it as tea money. Witness immediately arrested him.

Defendant told the Court that he had only just arrived "in the Colony from Canton. He offered the constable the money because it had been raining and he thought that his goods would be spoilt. Sub-Inspector Hutchings said that three packets of indecent pictures were found in the defendant's baskets and that was no doubt the reason why the man did not want the constable to search them.

A fine of \$30 with the option of a week's hard labour was imposed, as stated above.

IRISH BOUNDARY.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 23.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has heard the argument of counsel to determine whether the Crown can instruct the Governor General of North Ireland to appoint a member of the Irish Boundary Commission, in view of the refusal of the Government of North Ireland to do so. The committee has announced that it has reserved its decision and would communicate its advice privately to the King.

BANGLE SNATCHER.

WELL-MERITED SENTENCE.

For stealing a gold mounted bangle from a child's wrist as it was being carried by its mother in Queen's Road (junction of Wellington Street) a Chinese woman, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment at the Central Magistracy this morning.

TO-DAY'S

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI HOTELS, LTD.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an INTERIM DIVIDEND has been declared in respect of the financial year ending on the 31st December, 1924, and will be payable on MONDAY, the 18th August 1924, as to SIXTY (60) Cents per share on the OLD SHARES, and as to FIFTEEN (15) Cents per share on the NEW SHARES (1924 ISSUE). UPON WHICH \$5 PER SHARE WAS PAID ON THE 31st MARCH, 1924.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 11th to the 16th August, 1924, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
PERCY H. SUCKLING,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 24th July, 1924.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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COOKED MEATS & TABLE DAINTIES.

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Under Strict European Supervision

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WRISTLET AND POCKET

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FINEST SWISS WATCHES ON THE MARKET.

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FIX YOUR ROOFS WITH

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CARBO-LASTIC and
Waterproofing
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STOPS LEAKS IN ANY ROOF.
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DRAINAGE OF HAPPY VALLEY.

PLANS OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

FAR-REACHING SCHEME IN VIEW.

Mr. E. Newhouse, the Public Works Department Engineer in charge of the drainage scheme at Happy Valley, outlined to a "China Mail" representative yesterday morning a comprehensive scheme which, when completed, should assure the recreation grounds and race-course being thoroughly drained in the wettest of weather.

However, Mr. Newhouse looks to willing co-operation from those in charge of the drains on the race-course if the work now being undertaken by the P.W.D. is to reap the full benefit.

In place of the two present 15-inch drains, in operation, a 48-inch culvert is being laid from just beyond the 6-furlong post; the outlet at the Praya, where it enters the sea being 7ft. 6in. Mr. Newhouse is convinced that the installation will quickly cope with any probable volume of water from the Happy Valley area always provided the small drains each side of the sand track are kept clean. (They badly need attention at the present moment, according to what our representative saw on Sunday last.)

Eventually the nullah, which has caused so much trouble in the past, will be diverted through the site of Morrison Hill to an outlet on the sea-front a little East of Heung Street.

LABOUR PROBLEMS.

Questioned as to whether the P.W.D. intended to remove the silt from last deluge and which is now heaped against the outside rails of the grass course, Mr. Newhouse said this would be undertaken as

soon as coolies were available, but at present every man was employed in removing sand from the nullah. As an instance of the labour difficulties, Mr. Newhouse related how an entire gang of 70 men had "thrown in their hand" because some of their number had been punished for looting. The coolies in question had been employed on removing sand from the nullah between Wong Nei Chung village to where it passes the stands, and had been loading on the job so continuously that Mr. Newhouse was impelled to take drastic action. The labour unrest is seldom taken into account when criticisms are levelled at the P.W.D. for delay. Mr. Newhouse pointed out. The department is leaving no reasonable avenue unexplored with a view to preventing a recurrence of last year's disastrous inundations at the race-course. From the manner in which the drain is now working, Mr. Newhouse is confident that the back of the trouble has been broken.

TYPHOON.

PAKHOI IN ZONE.

HONGKONG SHOULD ESCAPE.

Although no "local" typhoon signal has been hoisted, there is a typhoon not far from the Colony, and within the 300 miles radius. Its movement is such, however, that a gale in Hongkong in 24 hours is not expected.

At 8.50 this morning, the Harbour Office notified that a typhoon was within 60 miles of Lat. 20 deg. N., Long. 113 deg. E. It was moving in a westerly direction but its radius was, then unknown.

Reference to the map shows that this typhoon will probably strike land some distance to the south of the Colony—hence the absence of a local signal. It seems to be making for Pakhoi, Kwong-chau-wan and the Hainan Straits.

MURDER CHARGE.

PRISONER REMANDED.

STEP-MOTHER ACCUSED.

Charged with the murder of her step-daughter, an elderly Chinese, Tam Sun, appeared at the Central Magistracy this morning.

The girl was found mortally wounded by neighbours on the evening of the 16th inst. at her home in Heung Hing Lane. Police information at the time was that she had been attacked by the defendant. The reason for the attack was said to be a confession made by the girl regarding a love affair. Det. Inspector M. Earner applied for a week's remand which was granted.

Mr. A. E. Hall appeared for the prisoner.

BUYERS' GUIDE.

DEVELOPING INTER-BRITISH TRADE.

A volume which should do much to promote inter-trading between British traders has reached us in the 1934 Year Book and Register of British Manufacturers, published by the Federation of British Industries.

Whatever the requirements of the buyer or seller, all he has to do is to turn to the alphabetical list of manufacturers and products under which he will find the name of the firms manufacturing the article. Further particulars of these firms he will find in another alphabetical list which gives the Head Office, Works, cable addresses and other particulars regarding Overseas agents, etc.

The lists are of the members of the F.B.I. only, but as the Federation includes within its membership every section of the country's industry and almost every principal firm the year book provides almost complete analysis of British production—and should be a most effective Buyers' Guide. Showing the tremendous range and power of British industry by the scope of the products listed the Year Book should have the effect of helping to improve the distribution of British goods.

SHAMEEN.

GENERAL STRIKE.

PLEA FOR POLICE.

Disaffection Spreading.

A passenger, who arrived by the s.s. "Kinshan" this afternoon, brought news that a general strike has been declared in Canton. There will be no coolies working at Messrs. Jardine Matheson's godown to-morrow or at any other foreign godown.

Agitators are busy among the cargo boat-men and junkmen, who, it is alleged, have consented to refuse to load or unload any cargo from ocean-going vessels.

The strike continued up to last night chiefly because the Chinese insist on the Police being reinstated. The French authorities, at any rate, are determined not to agree to this and from all accounts the British hold similar views. The Chinese mediators last night asserted that if the point with regard to the Police is granted, the disaffected employees will all return to work at once, other concessions having been made.

Reprisals?

A Chinese reader writes from Sunwui City as follows:—Dr. Sun Yat-sen is the only man that can stop the strike. Every Chinaman knows that he is behind it all but they are scared to say so. I would like to suggest that unless Dr. Sun stop the strike, that there should be no clothing and food stuff sent from Hongkong to relieve the sufferers. "By all means, help them." But not before Dr. Sun Wen has put a stop to the strike. Unless this is done Chinese will never show any gratitude towards foreigners for the past help and kindness they have received from them. My countrymen have no gratitude; they do not know what gratitude is, they are like a lot of animals.

Regrettable Incident.

On inquiry from the steamer wharves this morning, it was gathered that there is no delay in landing cargo shipped to Chinese. One rather deplorable factor was the refusal of coolies to land some cases of medicines and comforts for a foreign mission-hospital in Canton. This small lot, consisting of several cases, was shipped up from Hongkong in company with thousands of sacks of flour and bags of rice for the Chinese. The flour and rice was landed but the medical cases had to be re-shipped to Hongkong despite the fact that it was explained to the coolies that the hospital, for which the cases were intended, did nearly all its work among the Chinese.

Then And Now.

In connection with the Shameen strike some comment in a Hongkong vernacular paper this morning is worthy of repetition.

Mention is made of the time when press-gangs were active in Canton and Chinese were "shanghaied" for mysterious transport jobs on the front. Then, this vernacular paper states, Chinese were running into Shameen and asking for memo forms and other insignia belonging to foreign firms, so that they could claim "employed in Shameen" if approached by a press-gang. Many chair-coolies who had foreign patronage were thus "unofficially" registered and they were immune. At that time, association with Shameen was at a premium and if another press-gang epidemic was to come along now, people would willingly bring photos and put up with all kinds of restrictions again to get into Shameen.

COMMANDER HOLE.

NEW HARBOUR MASTER.

ARRIVAL TO-DAY.

By the P. & O. s.s. "Mantua" there arrived in the Colony this morning, Lieut.-Commander Geo. S. Hole, R.N., the new Harbour Master who succeeds Commander C. W. Beckwith.

The new Harbour Master, called at the Harbour Office and the office of the Colonial Secretary this morning and he is expected to take up his duties to-morrow.

PREVIOUS CAREER.

Lieut.-Commander Hole has just relinquished the post of Master Attendant at the Port of Colombo to accept his new post. Since his arrival in Ceylon in 1916 he has held various appointments, including Chief Police Magistrate and Mice Sweeping Officer. It was for the latter special duty that he was given his present rank.

Lieut.-Commander Hole is Hongkong's Harbour Master takes the place of Commander C. W. Beckwith, R.N., who has been invalided home on pension early this Spring.

CHINA—THE UNCHANGING LAND.

For the last ten or twelve years it has been no easy thing to define the position and status that China and the Chinese occupy in the world to-day; and the difficulty increases as the scour and stress of Western life tears us more and more away from those placid ideals and that incurious habit of mind which are at once the despair of the foreign Liberal and the root of Chinese national strength, writes Percival Landon in the London "Daily Telegraph." We are becoming less and less able to understand China. The link that binds us is being pulled thin indeed. It is true that the physical facts about this great land and its inhabitants have become better known, and for what they are worth the theories of savants have of late been freely published. But the march forward—if it is an advance—of Occidentalism is rendering it yearly a less and less likely thing that the vis inertia of this huge people and the constancy with which they keep to the ancient ways will be rightly estimated in the West. The problem has been made more difficult than ever by the frequent assurances of well-meaning people that China is undergoing regeneration, and that she is opening her arms to the new spirit that is transforming and troubling the rest of the world. The truth is more and more manifest that the talk of the treaty ports and the inevitably partial representations of missionaries in the otherwise unvisited mofussil do not in any way record the actual mental and political condition of the real China.

It is as well to point out at the outset the falseness of an analogy which has been in the mind, if not always set down in writing, of nearly all writers upon China during the past quarter of a century. It is true that among many non-European races the lack of sympathy and even of understanding between the masses and their chiefs or international representatives has not always stood in the way of a nominal acquiescence in modern methods and principles of government. But this has been the case only where one of two conditions have been fulfilled: One is that the heads of a people shall have the power to place the masses in a position of political inferiority if not actual impotence; the other is that there shall exist, among those masses a belief, however obscurely recognised, that the ways and works of the West are superior to their own. It is useful to add that, even so, the work of enlightenment has in most cases to be done slowly. Now the first and the last thing that is to be remembered in dealing with the problems which China presents to-day is that the real China—the China which underlies and will outlive all the present ebullition and froth—has not changed, and will not change.

The Hold Of Tradition.

No real relation exists between the mass of the Chinese and the politician who misrepresents him in Peking; and this, and nothing else, is the reason why at this moment there exists no Government in China. But the foreigner must be on his guard against thinking that it is only the mass of the Chinese that has remained unchanged. The politician has indeed remained almost as much of a traditional Chinese as his contemporary in the field of the grazing ground. In most cases he has for his own purposes made use, full use, of the persistence with which Western doctrines have been dangled by the English and others before the eyes of the educated classes of his country. The politician is as well aware as the rest of his compatriots that so far the real China still turns towards the doctrines of Occidentalism the unseeing gaze of her own Buddhists in meditation; but in the new circumstances forced upon him from outside he does not hesitate to pursue the natural course that the clever man in China has pursued all ages. For the time being Court favour is no longer an avenue to prosperity; but we should not do him the injustice of thinking that he believes that the majority of his own people understand the meaning of the word republic.

One thing should be made clear, as it illustrates no small part of the problem. I have said that the attitude assumed by missionaries in giving an account of their stewardship is inevitably partial. In no way do I mean that their work has been either fruitless or mischievous. I am opposed to the view which is commonly held by Europeans in China. I think that there is a probability that the Christian faith will obtain a growing hold

upon the Chinese people. But it is not going to be the Christianity which the European or American subscribers to Chinese missions understand, or would perhaps approve. The Chinese are essentially an irreligious race. It has therefore been easier for missionaries to bring them to a consideration, and in many cases an adoption, of the highest code of morals that the earth possesses, because the hold of the nominal religions of China upon her people is of the scantiest. Thus, while a considerable expansion of Christianity—for which General Fong should in fairness be largely credited—seems probable, it should be borne in mind that the Christian faith, like every other, finds its strongest hold in the strongly religious mind. Easy come, easy go. An even more important matter is that the Christianity of China is going to be a Chinese Christianity. Already some part of the missionaries in the centre seem ready to accept this, the inevitable condition of success. When it became apparent that the one anchor of Chinese life—the worship of ancestors—could not be overthrown, an attempt was made to stretch the Fifth Commandment to meet the case. It was no worse than the toleration of the caste system by certain Indian missions, and sooner or later some elasticity in this direction will be found necessary.

Chinese and Christianity. The Chinese think simply. The divisions of Christendom are as foolishness in their eyes. They are scarcely less tolerant of a large portion of the mere ritual of the faith. When Christianity shall have taken a real hold of China it will be found that Buddha has largely paved the way for him, and that in all but his divine nature the Christ of the Chinese will be a Chinese. And it will be in this Chinese form, and no other, that the Western religion will overtake China. Of the personal devotion of the missionaries it is right to say that during the recent troubles there were few who failed to remain at their hazardous posts; and of the devotion of the medical corps nothing is too good to write.

Last year I made my way through inland China—from Hankow to Canton, across the watershed between the Yangtze-kiang and the Pei-kiang. On the way our small company here and there touched at places which had not before been visited by men; but in the remotest villages, as in the towns wherein there had been established a branch of a Western tobacco or oil agency, and which were therefore more or less acquainted with the trade efforts of foreigners, there was always the same plain determination to stand upon the ancient ways. The Chinese in their masses remain faithfully what they have always been.

The news that Tsau Kun had been elected—if the word may be used of the proceedings of the Chinese Parliament—President of the Republic was of grave importance to the Western races which are attempting to maintain their commercial position in the Republic. In the present series of articles the situation in the interior of China will be outlined, and the significance of this, reactionary movement on the part of the Chinese will be discussed. On the whole, it may be said that, whether we like it or not, this appointment of Tsau Kun is the first full expression of the real instincts and habits of China that has occurred since the revolution. It may be inconvenient for the Western Powers, but it is undoubtedly a return to a form of government which the Chinese understand better than any of the European theories of administration with which they have been oppressed. It was not wholly our fault. The ardent reformers of China also had stretched the communicating line between themselves and their own slow-moving people until it threatened to break; and in the return of Tsau Kun to power we may see the possibility of a period of leisure during which the Chinese themselves may join the rest of the world in reconsidering the tangled position of their country. China remains in a medieval condition, compassed about by the needs of an entire world, with which she has no sympathy, and of which she has no understanding. There is now a breathing-space; but he would be a rash man who therefore believed that the Presidency of Tsau Kun augured any safety either for the Commonwealth of China or for the interests of the Europeans who have set up their rest in that country.

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WELLS ON CHURCHES.

THE ETERNAL QUESTION.

HONGKONG SERMON.

Taking as his text: "What shall we do? What must I do to be saved?" (Acts 2:37, 16:30), the Rev. C. Clouston, B.A., M.C.P., delivered the following sermon at the Wesleyan Church, Wanchai, last Sunday.

"More people are spending to-day, and asking with a new intensity, what must I do to be saved? The question is from Mr. H. G. Wells and is to be found in a popular monthly Magazine. The 'present wave of indifference to religion' spreads not through any lack of interest in religion but through lack of definite instruction and guidance. Mr. Wells tells the Churches responsible. People within and without the Churches ask: 'What must we do?' 'The trouble,' says the author, 'with the Christian Churches is that they give a confused, unconvincing and unsatisfying answer.'

We welcome as news the assurance of Mr. Wells that the number of inquirers is increasing, although they may be anonymous and unknown to the Churches. We are encouraged by the new note of intensity. We feel that if a plain answer could save the earnest seekers to whom Mr. Wells refers, it would be a matter of greater importance to the Churches for them to relax the efforts they are making to promote religion in the interest of their own salvation and to devote their energies to form and to give to the new inquirers a unanimous answer in the interest of their salvation.

It may have occurred to Mr. Wells that the answer he requires and for which men and women are waiting concerning their personal salvation may offer the same difficulties, which a simple, convincing and satisfying reply to the question some of us are asking may offer. "What must we do to secure social and economic salvation?" The question of questions may include the three.

If the Churches have failed to give the answer, is it not an indication that Mr. Wells asks for what is not within the possibilities of the Churches? Our candid opinion is that no answer would convince and satisfy all.

The novelist belongs to the world of modern thought. Men of that world are intolerant of belief under compulsion. They are suspicious of clerical authority. The voices of the Churches, in unison saying, "This do and thou shalt be saved," would carry with them no moral compulsion or spiritual authority.

We are doubtful, that even with the satisfying and convincing answer given, the progress of indifference to religion would be arrested.

The world is not saved by the Societal method of question and answer. "It pleased God," writes St. Paul, "by the foolishness of preaching to save them that believe." Mr. Wells is among the preachers and should know.

Salvation, as none better than the creator of modern Utopias would recognise, could not be conceived of as something static, what ever else it might be.

The idea of salvation as the supreme quest and the Kingdom of God as the "Vision Splendid" should satisfy Mr. Wells. The most, however, that the Churches could do would be to indicate the way blazed by the martyrs, and hard pressed by the feet of countless mystics, saints, and humble pilgrims of faith and say in that direction lies the distant goal.

Salvation may be interpreted in the terms of life and action; life complete and harmonious; action free and sacrificial. The Churches may discover the source, and what is perhaps, doubtful, mediate, the vitalising energies of the Spirit which create and sustain such life and action but that is all.

"What must I do to be saved?" is a simple question but earnest seekers must feel that whatever they may attempt or achieve is but part of something infinitely greater to which they must aspire.

"Ah, but a man's reach should exceed his grasp."

Or what's a heaven for?

Salvation must also include character-making. Again the Churches can but say here is the ideal, the ideal actual in the Christ, the Son of God, and there are the powers at your disposal, if you will make the realisation, which is also the truest form of self-expression, the aim and purpose of all your aspiring, being and doing.

The simple answer satisfying and

convincing which is required of the Churches would have to be a miracle of simplicity! and given the possibility of such a miracle, the answer sufficient for the needs of to-day would be insufficient for the needs of the morrow.

The reason, we offer, is to be found in the intellectual, moral and spiritual progress of the race, which moves forward, however much the advance may be disputed. "What Augustine" and Luther and John Wesley said is not necessarily sufficient for us. These great leaders had a message for their time and for posterity but they were certainly not forgers of intellectual chains for the men of God today.

"Must pass from old to new."

From vain to real, from mistake to fact.

From what once seemed good, to what now proves best.

The study of the latest "Outlines" of Church history and an inquiry into what answer to the question of our text was given by St. Peter, St. Paul, Augustine, Luther, Wesley prove instructive and corrective. The final and unanimous reply of the Churches, however, would be but tentative. The earliest answer in all its simplicity, and because of its inspired simplicity, may in the end be most convincing and satisfying to those who with a new intensity ask, "What must I do?" "Believe on the Lord, Jesus Christ, and thou shalt be saved."

Our aim this evening, which can carry us, but a short way, on our search after the world of salvation, is simply to point out that at the beginning of the "Christian era" situations arose which made impossible at that early state what Mr. Wells requires in these modern days, viz. a plain, convincing and satisfying answer to the question of salvation, which may be present or future, individual or collective, a deliverance from this evil world or God's method of delivering this world from evil.

We have said that the world is not to be saved by any system of questions and answers. St. Peter and St. Paul believed in the power of the Gospel preached and taught.

The Christian Church, however, by which we mean the apostles and brethren, achieved here, initial triumph in Jerusalem on the day of Pentecost by giving to the first inquirers a plain answer to their question, "What must we do?" "Those who joyfully received the message," who found it convincing and satisfying, "on that one day, to the number of three thousand were added to them." The Church was founded, became a growing society of the "saved." And day by day the Lord added to their number those whom He was saving.

The Church extended the field of her labours and won further triumph. At Antioch, "almost the whole population came to hear the Lord's message," preached by St. Paul. The Jews rejected the good news. They listened with delight, and the answer convinced and satisfied them. The Church opened her gates to the Gentile believers who entered in by faith in Jesus Christ as Saviour and were added to the society of the saved.

The Church founded in Jerusalem was Jewish and the members Jews. The Church founded in Antioch of Syria, was Gentile and the members Gentiles. In Syria the Christian Church entered upon her wider mission of salvation; Antioch became the centre and mother city of Gentile Churches.

Jerusalem and Antioch, scenes of the earliest triumphs of Christianity, were destined to become the centres of her earliest conflicts.

"What must I do to be saved?" At the beginning and during the optimistic period, the one answer was given to Jew and Gentile. The message of the old Hebrew prophets, "Repent ye." The promise spoken by the prophets and renewed by the Christ of Divine forgiveness of sin and the gift of the Holy Spirit. And the Gospel Message, new as the apostles, "In the name of Jesus Christ." In no other name is the great salvation to be found," declared St. Peter, there is no second name under heaven that has been given among men; through which we are to be saved. "Believe on the Lord Jesus and thou shalt be saved," taught St. Paul.

We recall the beginnings of Christianity in order to point out that the Church of that period gave the same simple answer to all, whether Jews or Gentiles; it was the answer of the undivided Church but its history was brief. The plain, convincing and satisfying answer closed its short and triumphant career at Antioch. The Church became divided on

the question "What must I do?" and has remained divided and dividing since the first decade of her history.

Our reply therefore to those who demand of the Churches a plain answer to the most momentous question we can propose to ourselves or to the Churches is that all progress within the Christian Church raises new problems and the questions "What must I do and what is salvation?" are being constantly re-opened and the answers continually readjusted.

The Council of the Church, which met at Jerusalem, to discuss what further conditions were required of Gentile believers than of their Jewish elder brothers was the beginning of questionings which have continued nearly nineteen centuries and to which we see no end at present.

The appeal to history may seem a cumbersome method of seeking a way of salvation. We can only say that the confused, unconvincing and unsatisfying answer of Churches to-day can be understood only in the light of their history.

The Christian Church began her career as a sect, her founders regarded the Christian community as a new sect within the old national religion. The first apostles were Jews, the Church was founded in a Jewish city, on a Jewish feast day and among Jews. Hebrew Christians remained Jews in their racial distinction and prejudices, in their loyalty to tradition and rite, custom and ritual, and in their habits of worship. They were Christians in their belief that Jesus Christ was Messiah and Saviour and as the saved through His name, were members of the Christian community.

Gentile Christians remained Gentiles, they entered the new sect as a new religion and the Church as a community of Christians in which there would be no distinction of race or creed.

Followed the inevitable clash of nationalities, the uprise of racial prejudices and the conflict between the old religion with its traditions, laws, customs, and rites and the new religion of faith with its spiritual freedom.

The question, what must I do? was heatedly debated in the Council, dissent ensued and opinions were divided. The defenders of the old religion were opposed by the champions of the new faith and liberty.

Was not the simple answer of the first given too simple? What must I do? Was the faith proclaimed an all-sufficient condition of salvation? Were not the earlier conditions to which the Hebrew Christians submitted binding upon all? Were not the works of the Law and the Jewish ritual an understood part of the condition?

What was salvation? Was it the privilege of all believers or of those only who were incorporated in the new Israel of God through the initiatory rite of circumcision? Certain persons said "Unless you are circumcised in accordance with the Mosaic custom, ye can not be saved."

The questions involved many questions, the character of the new religion, whether it was to be national or universal, whether it was spiritual freedom of the Gospel or the bondage of ancient Jewish laws, rites or ritual, whether it was to be Judaism or Christianity.

The answer of the Council was what Bishop Lightfoot described as a "decree of compromise." The conflict between the Gentile Christianity and the Jewish continued through the century.

Religious progress must raise new problems within the Church and as at the beginning opinions will be divided, the defenders of the traditions will be opposed by the champions of freedom. The final, and conclusive answer to questions defining the conditions and the nature of salvation is possible only when spiritual progress and enquiry have ended.

However, remote from present-day Christianity may appear its primitive form, the two are intimately related.

The views which many hold to-day concerning salvation and how it may be obtained, belong to early stages of the history of the Church and are survivals of old beliefs and practices.

What is salvation? Is its enjoyment to be looked for in the present life or is it to be found in the future?

Is salvation a deliverance from this evil world, where the losses of the pleasure we deny ourselves will be compensated by the joys of heaven?

Is the aim and purpose of salvation to fit us for this world or to fit us for the next?

The early Church was able to give a plain and unanimous answer to these questions. The dominant preoccupation of the primitive and early Church was not the present but the future. The return in triumph of the crucified Messiah, the restoration of His kingdom and His reign on earth constituted the daily and confident hope and expectation. The whole world was lying in darkness, the early believers awaited the Messianic dawn. The future alone was attractive.

Further, the new religion entered into an alien world, deadly opposed to its presence and antagonistic to its members. A world which crucified the Christ, and made the cross the instrument of salvation showed small mercy to those who by their faith in the Christ condemned it as the murderer of the World Messiah and Saviour. Persecution blazed out in Jerusalem and spread with the rapidity of the new religion. Martyrs succeeded martyr. The "saved" were the threatened and imperilled.

What must I do? became less urgent than What is salvation? From the peril which menaced there was but one way of earthly deliverance, that of denial. The persecuted turned their thoughts to the future to heaven, where deliverance would be found from sin, death and the world.

The "doing" became a preparation for salvation in a world beyond.

From the days of the apostles until the present this preoccupation of the early Christians has entered into the content of the Christian consciousness and the idea of salvation most deeply imbedded therein is that of a deliverance from this present evil world into a world beyond of eternal blessedness.

We sing to-day without any thought of this legacy from the past.

"A charge to keep I have,
A God to glorify,
A never-dying soul to save
And fit it for the sky."

Mr. Wells' blame of the Churches suggests our second line of inquiry. Where is the answer to our question to be found? If the Churches have failed to give the convincing reply, is it to the Churches we must look for what we ask?

Is the salvation of the individual a personal or a mass deliverance?

We turn again to the history of beginnings. The early Church expected the return of the Messiah and the establishment of a Messianic kingdom. What actually happened was that Churches were established instead. The era of persecution was followed by an era of imperial patronage and privilege. The Churches which had multiplied through the period of terror found leisure during the times of peace to consolidate their gains of knowledge and experience. Briefly, we may note the development of organisation and orders, a priesthood and altars, and an elaborately ceremonial worship. The simple faith was formulated into creeds, and hardened into doctrines and dogmas. Religious duties were carefully defined and enforced by the authority of the Churches.

The plain answer, "Believe on the Lord Jesus and thou shalt be saved," had entered upon a further stage of modification and enlargement.

Salvation remained a deliverance from sin, death and hell. The world was a place from which safety of soul was found in escape from its wickedness.

Individual faith was rapidly transformed into community faith, and personal salvation into corporate salvation within the ark of the Church.

The Churches were organised and their chief concern was to secure the forgiveness of sins and the eternal blessedness of their faithful and obedient flocks.

What must I do? What is salvation? The questions abide in the present or to be looked for in the future? Is the great deliverance to fit us for this world or to prepare us for the next? Is the faith that saves a simple trust in the Living Christ or the fixed beliefs of the Church or Churches? Is salvation to be found solely within the Church? Or is salvation the crowning discovery of the individual quest; the glorious freedom of the sons of God, the entrance into the fullness of the life of the Spirit. Or the deliverance from the self-concern and the selfishness of sin into the Christlike unselfishness of service of God, who is known as Father, and of men who are loved as brothers?

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LATE MR. BOOLECHAND.

The Sind Hindu Merchants' Association held a meeting of the general body on Tuesday in the premises of Messrs. K. N. Dhanani & Co. with Mr. G. P. Daswami in the chair. There were many unsettled questions discussed, one of which was the pending resignation of the late president, Mr. M. Lokumal (of Messrs. W. Assumal & Co.). The resignation was accepted and new elections were made.

Mr. G. P. Daswami (of Messrs. J. T. Chandra & Co.) was elected President, Mr. H. P. Pritam (of Messrs. H. Pritam Bros.) as Honorary Secretary, and Mr. H. Jemundis (of Messrs. O. B. Kishor-mal & Co.) as Honorary Treasurer. The meeting was then adjourned till August 11.

VOTE OF CONDOLENCE.

At the general meeting held on Monday, with Mr. Gopaladas (of Messrs. Gopaladas D. D. Bros.) in the chair, a resolution of condolence was passed on the premature death of Mr. Watanmool Boolechund, the proprietor of the local firm of Messrs. W. Boolechund & Co. which took place in Hyderabad Sind in India, on July 13. Mr. G. P. Daswami spoke briefly on the life of the deceased and expressed sympathy for his son, Mr. Lalchand, and Mr. K. R. Sakhrani, the manager of the local branch. A telegram of condolence was subsequently sent to Mr. Lalchand who is in India.

OLYMPIAD.

SANEER OUTLOOK NOW.

(Reuter's Service.)

London, July 23.

The opinions of British athletes voiced by the British newspapers strongly oppose the movement that Britain should withdraw from future Olympiads because of the demonstrations of Latin temperament in certain minor events. They point out that the remarkable feature of the Paris Olympiad has been the friendliness of the English-speaking competitors including Americans. It is regarded curious that a controversy should be revived when Britain carried off championships in which Britishers take most pride.

Baron Deconbertin, president of the international Olympic committee, denies that the games in Paris destroyed the spirit of international sportsmanship, and deprecates their discouragement because of a few cases of lack of discipline. He accuses the French press of failing to educate the public up to the true significance of the games, and declares that the attitude of the press is responsible for the lamentations.



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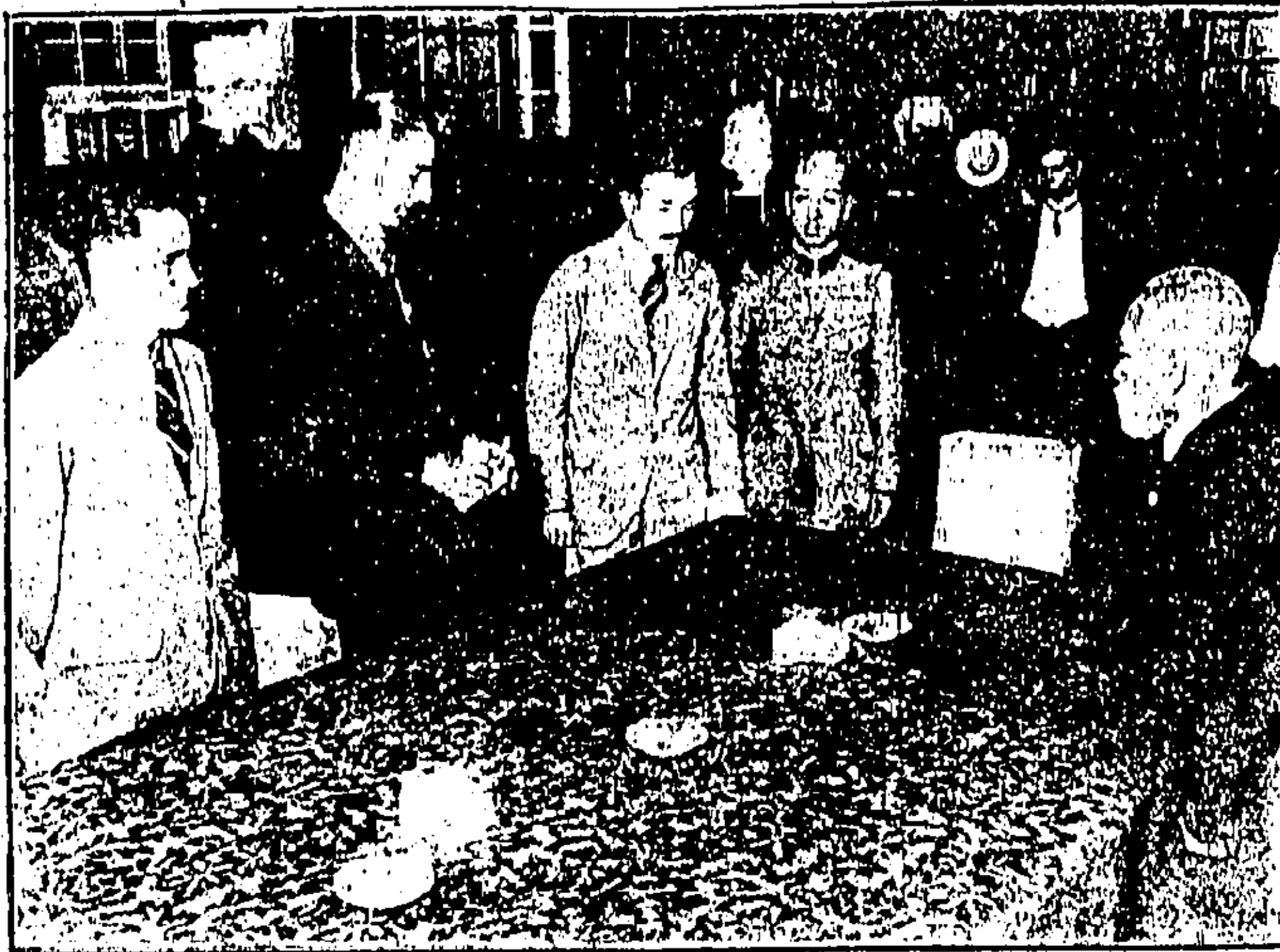


Photo by Courtesy of the Japanese Consul.

The British round-the-world aviators arrived at the naval aerodrome at Kasamigaura on July 7, after having accomplished a flight of over 10,000 miles across the European and Asiatic continents. The Japanese naval officers and men and the people at the place gave them a very warm welcome. On July 8, Major MacLaren and Lieutenant Plenderleith paid a visit to the Minister of Communications, Mr. Inukai, at the Department of Communications and expressed their thanks for the welcome and help given them by the Japanese Government. The picture shows Mr. Inukai exchanging greetings with the British Aviators. On the right is Mr. Inukai and on the left are Major Kodama, Captain Bryant of the British Embassy, Major MacLaren and Lieutenant Plenderleith.

Block by Nam Sun.



Photo Courtesy Japanese Consul General.

From right to left: Lieutenant Plenderleith, Mr. Inukai, Minister for Communications, and Major MacLaren. (The "China Mail" is indebted to the local Consul General for Japan for these excellent photographs.)

Block by Nam Sun.

WILD WEST GIRLS CHEER LONDON.



Photo by Central News.

The steamship "Menominee," brought about 120 roughriders and 240 horses from America to take part in the Rodeo contests at Wembley. Our photograph shows some of the competitors aboard the ship wearing their fancy boots, gaudy silk shirts and sombreros.

Block by Nam Sun.

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SORRY TO DISTURB YOU,
BUT YOU TOLD ME TO
INFORM YOU WHEN IT
STOPPED RAINING
AND IT HAS—



JAMES—
THAT'S THE
BEST NEWS
I'VE HEARD
IN A WEEK!



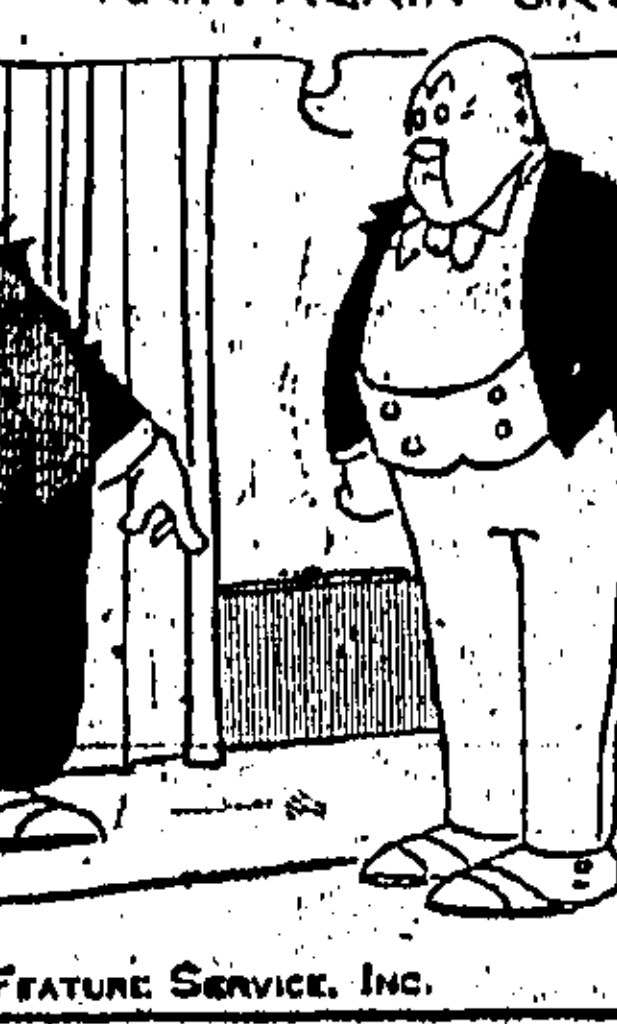
AH, NOW TO GET
DOLLED UP!



BY COLLY, IT'LL
BE GOOD TO SEE
THE SUN AGIN!



SORRY, SIR, BUT
IT STARTED TO
RAIN AGAIN, SIR!



BRINGING UP FATHER.

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